17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 189 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th September..	Margha* ..	8253	
22nd	Merkara* ..	8236	
[illegible]	Malta ..	0064	

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops., there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8247	To China
28th	Plassy ..	7340	To Australia
8th Oct. ..	Ducra ..	4414	To China
24th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
11th Sept. ..	Kinga ..	Karachi direct 8 p.m
11th	Kandua ..	E and S Africa. 1 p.m.
25th	Tanda ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Yokomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	12th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept	20th Sept.	,,
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	17th Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct	14th Oct	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jutamu	Rawalpindi
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Delhi	Karachi	Sialkot
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Srinagar
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Umballa City
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND) $1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Chefoo, Dairen, Fenchun, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. KIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 915, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHADES
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

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MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS), AND 5 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE DHOTEES.
On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the Gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On Account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:—
4 Packages each 200 chowlas Dhotees No. 9, 16 yds.
On account and at the risk of the concerned 5 Packages each 200 pairs superior fine Dhotees, Nos 204, 8/9 yds.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR OWNERS & MOTOR CAR COMPANIES.
AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of M. Awneries, Esquire of 5 Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M. T. S. P. S. W. Bombay.—H. 1/9—9 cases 47 Motor Tyres size 30x3½, 820x120, 760x90, 810x90, 815x105, 810x100 and 765x105. 4 Tubes.
Manufactured by Nipon Rubber Co., Ltd.
Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—
AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
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ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Esthari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Balkrishna.
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BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Stalls at—
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Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hossein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
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DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
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HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
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IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

WANTED
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBULEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Half a dozen more students to join a new batch for Higher Accountancy Degrees, Examination, to be started from Saturday, the 13th instant, Time 8—9 a.m. Apply BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASSES, Gowalia Tank Road 4549

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for a high class Wine and Provision Stores, one knowing accounts preferred. Apply sharp personally, CARLTON STORES, New Queen's Road, Chaupaty. 4552

WANTED—A PIANIST for Theatre Orchestra. Apply personally to the MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd., Excelsior Theatre. 4573

WANTED.—TYPIST, SHORTHAND TYPIST, MANAGING CLERKS and COPYISTS. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 97, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4539

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing SCIENCE GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 65 per month. Apply personally with testimonials to the HEADMASTER, Khoja Khanmahomed Habibhoy A. V. School, Samuel Street, Mandvi. 4590

WANTED.—AN AGRICULTURIST willing to go abroad for studying flax (for fibre) growing and manufacturing. Expenses shall be borne by the advertiser and the applicant shall have to sign an agreement for serving the advertiser for a number of years. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4533

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in the vicinity of Old Share Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4453

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE 600 to 650 H. P. and BOILER 30 by 7½ 160 lbs. steam pressure, brand new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4527

WANTED—One Secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 32ft. by 8½ft. by 180 lbs., working pressure, in perfectly sound and good working order and complete in every respect. Apply to ALAKH DHARI, Managing Agent, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Moradabad." 4231

FOR SALE.

"RELIABILITY and DURABILITY"—This is what you find in our Surveying, Engineering and Architectural drawing instruments. Please come and see for yourself. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

CERTAINLY, you must be in need of something to-day? Say, pins, papers, etc., we will supply them immediately on hearing from you. 'Phone No. 145 NOW! BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

BOILERS LANCASHIRE, 23 by 7 feet by 90 pressure, one portable 9 N.H.P. steam engine and boiler, 100 pressure. Both working going cheap. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Bombay No. 4951

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"A suitable investments for business men." 1. One complete TYPE FOUNDRY with casting machines and English, Urdu and Hindi matrixes with clear, neat and beautiful faces. 2. One SODA WATER MACHINE, "Burma Patent", complete in working order as good as new. For full particulars apply to J. N. MEHTA, 50, Bhit Imli, Benares City. 4480

OWNER RETIRING—Sunbeam Car 16 H.P. touring body, five seater, owner driven in good running order, complete with all accessories, Rs. 7,000. One British-make half plate hand and stand CAMERA, with good English lens, in good order, Rs. 150. One 500 Express double barrel rifle by J. Beattie with 53 rounds, hard hitting and accurate, Rs. 200. One Webley's 450 bore revolver by Adams in wooden case with 35 rounds, Rs. 60. No offers, priced low. Apply to Box No. 105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4584

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW at Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandora, facing the Sea. Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for information that the Fourth Sessions of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1919, at 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, instead of at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.
Sheriff of Bombay.

4562

NOTICE.

A jealous and a malicious man has been in the habit of writing anonymous letters to self and others concerned, with a view to discredit and misrepresent me in the public and to ruin the prospects of my domestic felicity. Any man giving me proper clue as to the identity so as to enable me to take proper legal steps will be rewarded with Rs. 100.

SORABJI R. BILIMORIA.

Nepean Sea Road,
4th Sept., 1919. 4460

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all the customers and bankers of Messrs. JACOB & Co., Exporters, Importers, and Mill Stores Suppliers, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay and Kobe, Japan, of which Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN MUSSABHOY SUMAR, Mr. MUSSABHOY SUMAR MAVJI, Mrs. HIRABAI MUSSABHOY SUMAR MAVJI, and myself were partners, that I have severed my connections with the said Jacob & Co., from the 1st of August, 1919, and that all my liabilities in the said firm cease from the same date, and now the remaining three partners above mentioned are solely responsible for the liabilities of the said firm.

(Sd.) NATHALAL HARGOVIND MEHTA. 4488

WANTED.

WANTED.—For the Government Press at Gulzarbagh (Patna), EUROPEANS or ANGLO-INDIANS for the following appointments:—

1. ENGINEER on Rs. 100-10-150. Preference will be given to one with Linotype Mechanic's experience.
2. LYNOTYPE SECTION FOREMAN on Rs. 100, knowledge of printing as well as Linotypes necessary.
3. LYNOTYPE OPERATORS, Liberal piece rates given to enable good operators to earn from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month.

All the above appointments are on the permanent pensionable establishment. Selected candidates will be on probation for six months Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 4548

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 56.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme, which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.

On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Rly.

On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. & C. I. Rly., but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque bearing G Ward No. 6128.

2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247, dated the 29th May, 1919,) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this seventh day of July, 1919. 4216

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., will sell by Public Auction "A BAY ARAB RACE HORSE KRUSHAN" on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919 at 8 a.m. at the Race Course. Any particulars apply to

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
East Street, Poona. 4525

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Andheri—VALUABLE LANDS 5 to 10 minutes walk from the Railway Station:—

(1) HILLY LAND about 30,000 square yards with two well built bungalows at Murzbanabad Road commanding excellent view and open on all sides.
(2) Extensive lands about 65,000 square yards at Murzbanabad Road; and
(3) HILLY LAND about 12,000 square yards on VERSOVA ROAD—all suitable for residential quarters etc.

For particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

NAIGAUM STREET SCHEME.
(SCHEME No. 60).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North partly by a passage forming case No. 96 of Scheme No. 31, partly by Naigaum Cross Road and partly by properties bearing New Survey No. 1199.

On the East and South-East partly by Naigaum Road and partly by Bhoiwada Road.

On the South by the Bhoiwada Cross Road.

On the West and North-West from South to North partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2045, 2047 and 2042 parts of, partly by Dadar Road, partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2039 and 2040 parts of, occupied by the Parel Convent, partly by New Survey Nos. 2036 part of, 2033, 2032 and 2031, partly by Vincent Road and partly by the Naigaum Tank bearing New Survey No. 2088.

2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 353, dated 26th August, 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD.
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this Fifth day of September, 1919. 4536

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DEWKARAN ODHAVJI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a button broker, lately residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai NARBADABAI, widow of Dewkaran Odhavji, of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) DORAB N. D. KHANDALEVALA.
The 3rd day of September, 1919.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4598

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KALIANJI MULJI, late of Bombay, Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHAMJI MULJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) DORAB N. D. KHANDALEVALA.
The 3rd day of September, 1919.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4587

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE BREACHES on the B. B. and C. I. Railway having been repaired, the Bombay-Peshawar Mail will from the 11th instant resume running by the direct route.

E. T. ROBINSON.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1919. 4589

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAIMIYA EBRAHIM has contracted to sell to our client Mr. GULAM HUSEIN ESMAIL MAHOMED, the undermentioned property, which the said Bhaimiya Ebrahim has contracted to purchase from Messrs. MADHAVJI VIRJI, MORARJEE VUSSONJEE and PRANJIVAN VUSSONJEE. All persons having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lawrence DeLima Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 312, 313 and 314, New Nos. 11606, 11607, 11608, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/3597 and 2/3600, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Lawrence De Lima Street, on or towards the West by Municipal vacant land, on or towards the North by a public passage known as Narielwalla passage and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Screwwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 1-2 and 12, and Ward Nos. 5987, 5088 and 5089.

Dated this 10th day of Sept. 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

4592

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEOJEE KHAISEY alias DEOJEE KHAISEY NANGDA, late of Bombay, Cutchi Dasa Oswal Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

TOKERSEY DEOJEE, of Bombay, Cutchi Dasa Oswal Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

The 3rd day of September, 1919.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4594

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NAROTTAMDAS ADITRAM BHAT, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Esmailji Fateyali commission agent ..... Deceased.

Bai MULIBAI, widow of the said deceased Narottamdas Aditram Bhat, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fulgully, Bhuleshwer, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 27th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4596

AMUSEMENTS

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the opening next week

OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situate in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the EXCELSIOR and EMPIRE THEATRES without the necessity to the Fort.

Next Week —— DON'T Forget.

A Happy New Year to our Parsi Patrons!

Huge crowds are daily streaming in, and the splendid Society Drama,

"THE MORAL SUICIDE"

(7000 feet)

billed specially for this festive week is creating quite an impression.

Half Prices

COME AND SEE IT.

It is a pathetic Story of an old fool of a father, who forgot his grey hairs, his grown-up children and married a worthless woman, with a Past!

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

Special Prize Show to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the shows at, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUR FAVOURITE SERIAL CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week the first instalment

THE FASTEST SURPRISE SERIAL

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING

THE MOST POPULAR STAR

FRANCIS FORD

supported by Mac Gaston and Rosemary Theby Full of Mystery, Romance, Adventure the lure of gold, surprise suspense and sensational feats

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30

Extra Show daily at 5-15

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

or more popularly known as

IRENE CASTLE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

In the Romantic Drama of To-day

"THE FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart and soul of a woman

by

GILSON WILLETS.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

The Last Three Episodes of

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

"THE WHITE ROSES"
"CLEARED OF GUILT"
"WU FANG ATONES"

Do Not Miss The Tremendous Finale.

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Imperial

will have the pleasure of presenting

The Great English Actress

Miss FANNIE WARD

IN

A Japanese Nightingale

An Extra Selected Pathe Photoplay

THE FILM OF THE YEAR

Time:

7, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 p. m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Including

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

GEORGE ROSS

AND

The Delightful Soprano

EDYTHE HYLAND.

FULL COMPANY

OF

20 ARTISTES 20

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be take up before 9-15. p. m.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT

4-30, 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A REAL CIRCUS STORY—A TALE OF THE "BIG SHOW" AND OF SOME OF THE PERFORMERS

"THE OLD MAID'S BABY"

IN FIVE ACTS STARRING

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

("Little Mary Sunshine.")

See the thrilling Balloon Ascent and the Tragic Parachute descent in which "Tiny's" parents both lose their lives, leaving the little Circus Waif to the charge of her "Old Maid" Aunt.

THE KIDDIES WILL "EAT" THIS

A REAL

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

Bring the children to the Matinee. They will love this picture.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW

To-day at the Empire at 6-30 p. m.

Special Holiday Feature

THE REED CASE

THE REED CASE

A Superb Detective Drama

Featuring that Adorable Actress

LOUISE LOVELY

A Mystery Tale enlivened with Remarkable Shooting Scenes.

The story of a clever Tec who won fame, fortune and a fair maiden besides by his remarkable ability in tracking down a gang of kidnappers.

PICTORIAL NEWS.

A SCREAMING COMIC.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THIS EVENING PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15 on account of Parsi New Year Holiday.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.55
Oct.	18.59
Nov.	18.55
Dec.	
Jan.	18.52
Feb.	
Mar.	18.38
April	
May	18.30
June	
July	18.60

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8th:

Qty's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—		5,003
,, Export to Great Britain	..	..	..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	..	..	..	6,000
Fiuture at New York Oct	..	..	..	28.93
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	29.19
,, ,, Mar.	..	..	..	29.32
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	29.45
,, ,, Orlean	..	..	..	29.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	..	28.84
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	28.89
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)				19½
Demand Bills	—	—	—	4.14.26
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	—	11½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 8th;

Bonies 3%	—	—	—	61 1/3
Bar Silver Spot	—	—	—	61
,, 2 months hence	—	—	—	58 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.				
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.				
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	—	—	—	3 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	—	—	—	4 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	—	4 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	—	—	—	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	—	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	—	—	—	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	—	—	—	50 13/16
Rupee Paper 3½%	—	—	—	65½
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	—	—	—	82½
Government Securities 5 %	—	—	—	83½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	—	—	—	31 54

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 8th;

5½% 1925—1928	—	—	—	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	—	—	—	£87½
5 % New	—	—	—	£94 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 8th;

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	..	..	..	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	..	..	..	59
Australian Paid Sellers	..	..	..	61

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold Sept-Oct:				
London Nominal	—	—	—	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship:				
Sept.-Oct. Nominal	..	..	..	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Quoted	..	..	..	£49
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct.				
Value	—	—	—	£43
Do do. Jan-Feb.	..	..	..	£38-10
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)				
Nov Jan Paid	..	..	..	£22.10
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value			..	£45

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	—	—	—	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	—	£106½
Copper Braziers	—	—	—	£147
Yellow Metals	—	—	—	14½
Hard-Spelter	—	—	—	42½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov.				
Buyers	..	..	..	51/6
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov.				
Sellers	..	..	..	53

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov:				
Value	—	—	—	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers Paid				2/0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 10th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	67 0 0	— — —
,, Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	— — —
,, Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	— — —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	— — —
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 8 0	— — —
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold	18 0 0	17 12 0
,, Thin	16 8 0	17 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	90 0 0	— — —
,, Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	— — —
,, Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	— — —
,, Black	80 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	— — —
Mowrasced	0 0 0	— — —
Barley	42 0 0	— — —
Castorseed 2	61 0 0	7 13 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug-Sept.	11 13 0	
Linseed Sept.	18 1 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 10th:

	Rate: Rs as p:
Davids No. 16	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10th

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	320
Hongkong	212
Shanghai	316
Japan	121
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

FOR

LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Car boys, Globes or Chimneys

Allahabad Glass Works

[187] HORNBY ROAD,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10.

S. S. Indo Maru, Arai, Marseilles, August 19.
S. S. Hjeltefiord, Sydusen, Constantinople, August 21.
S. S. Khosrou, Chanmont, Jeddah, August 29.
S. S. Iran, Genovese, Jeddah, August 30.
S. S. Kigoma, Elford, Geelong, August 17.
S. S. Chinkoa, Bignold, London, August 14.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 10.

S. S. City of York, McKeller, Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Pandua, Gellatty, Durban, etc.
S. S. Chakla, Terry, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Itaura, Johnson, Bassein.
S. S. Maur, Marcussen, Colombo.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gregory Apcar for Calcutta.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru, 3,559 tons, Captain S. Arai, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 3 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo.

S. S. Hjeltefiord:—The steamer Hjeltefiord, 3,347 tons, Captain L. Sydusen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople, with ballast, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo.

S. S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain F. de Chanmont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 3 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. Iran:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Iran, 1,719 tons, Captain F. Genovese, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Kigom:—The steamer Kigom, 4,830 tons, Captain H. C. Elford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Geelong via Williamstown and Colombo, with a cargo of grain, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain F. B. Bignold, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 14th ultimo.

S. S. Maur:—The E. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Marcussen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, Captain J. McKeller, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Pandua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s African mail steamer Pandua, 2,126 tons, Captain S. W. Gellatty, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itaura:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 10th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Offside				
A Pandua	African Ports	11-9 19		M M & Co
C & R. Firozi	N F	9-9-19		T M & Co
Kasado Maru	N F	N F		O S Kaisha
F Indus				
Maru ..	Osaka	14-9-19		O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F		M M & Co
H Bahreh ..	Aden	N F		M & Co
K Abydos ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
Ultopia	N F	N F		H S Shubstary & Co
Purnea	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
L Dumra ..	P Gulf	N F		M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull	14-9-19		Graham & Co
O Sodegawia Maru	N F	N F		A M Jeewanjee
Q Mahr	Colombo	11-9-19		F F C & Co
30 ton crane Vergemere	N F	N F		Omiar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Taroba ..	24 hours	8-9-19	9-9-19	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Babadurl	N F	N F		K N & Co
Indravati	N F	10-9-19		K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F		K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F		K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F		K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F		K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	Liverpool	N F		Graham & Co
3 Kuwait				
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	18-9-19		T M & Co
5 Aviles	Genoa	N F		T M & Co
6 Glensloy	Antwerp	N F		W & A G & Co
8 Zayani	Jeddah	16-9-19		H S Shustary & Co
9 Bahadur	N F	13-9-19		T M & Co
10 Moora	Karachi	11-9-19		M M & Co
11 & 12 War Cuirass	Karachi	10-9-19		D R I M
14 Linga	Karachi	11-9-19		M M & Co
15 Hightening	P Gulf	15-9-19		M M & Co
16 Kaara	N F	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bashayan ..	N F	7-8-19		J M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stephen	U K	15-9-19		D R I M
2 Varsova	Busra	11-9-19		M M & Co
3 Bamora	N F	N F		M M & Co
5 Khiva	Yakohano	14-9-19		M M & Co
8 City of Cairo ..	Liverpool	8-9-19		K N & Co
9 Torrilla	N E	N F		M M & Co
10 Chakla	P Gulf	11-9-19		M M & Co
12 Mangha	London	15-9-19		M M & Co
13 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F		D R I M
14 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19		Graham & Co
15 Baroda	N F	N F		M M & Co
Jetty Brandeburg	U K	15-9-19		Graham & Co
17 Vita	N F	N F		Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ormro ..	N F	N F		A Ashdown & Co
Aragro ..	Abadan	12-9-19		A Petrolum & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

4 Coconada ..	Suez	13-9-19		M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S. S. Glensloy for Antwerp:—27 bales cotton, J. Narayandas and Co.

S. S. Glensloy for Rotterdam:—100 cwts. cassein, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

S. S. Mergha for London:—23 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 24 bales cow hides, Haji Noormohamed and Haji Essa; 20 bales cow hides, Aba and Ebrahim Haji Mohamed; 10 bales cow hides, Haji Ahmed Oomer and Sons; 23 bales cow hides, Abdul Hamed Haji Noormohamed; 31 bales cow hides, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 41 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S. S. Moora from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—5 casks ivory, 9 cases blotting paper and machinery, 16 case tobacco, 8 D/s paint, 6 cases sand paper, tacks, etc., 6 cases oil lampware, oil mantles, 10 cases quinine sulph, 6 cases glassware, 8 cases hats and drapery, 100 bundles wellow metal sheets, 2 cases soluble essence lemon, 32 cases 29 brls. elect. glow lamps, 4 cases 21 packages cable, pitch, etc., 100 bundles copper sheets, 19 packages 8 cases drapery, 11 cases medicinal tinctures, chalk, phosphodyne, gum acacia, 3 cases rasin plasters, medicines, etc., 3 cases drugs, liquor ammonia, chemicals, etc., 12 cases medicinal tinctures, medicines, glycerine, etc., 7 cases periodicals and magazines, 15 cases gripe water, 25 cases bynol, mercolized wax, 18 cases medicines, 2 cases oil medicines, 9 cases oil varnish, 2,417 cases gin and orange bitters, 10 kegs red lead, 2 cases medicines and hazeline snow, 32 cases antifriction metal and phosphor bronze, 20 kegs white lead, 33 cases boot polish, 1,200 casks cement, 88 cases biscuits, 10 cases anticorro composition, 6 cases asphalte, 2 cases perfumery essential oil, 4 cases 12 brls. olive oil, 17 casks sugar of lead, 4 casks 320 cases wines, 7 D/s cable, 230 cases wincarnis, 6 cases ink roller composition, 2 cases enamelled hides, 5 cases bovril, 3 cases tooth paste, 5 cases agri. seed and garden tools, 2 cases woollen and felt hats, 8 bales corks, 85 cases spirits, 2 cases essential oil, 30 cases cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, 6 cases soda salicylic essential oil, castor oil, 3 cases brilliantine, 71 D/bags broken tiles, 200 bars pig lead, 25 cases Eno's fruit salt, 10 cases champagne, 11 cases art silk yarn, 4 cases C. oxide, 3 cases confectionery, 1,037 bags cumin seed, 10 cases cigarettes, 2 cases paper, 13 cases provisions, 3 cases jams, 100 bales old newspaper, 10 cases silk yarn, 7 cases 7 packages stationery, 4 cases bynol, 9 packages books and stationery, 2 cases bath bricks borax glue, 2 cases zinc rods, 12 kegs dyes, 9 cases periodicals, 6 cases flav. essences, 35 cases med. spirituous preparation, 3 cases medicines and drugs, 8 cases food, 30 cases tooth powder, vaseline potter meat, etc., 4 cases boots and shoes, asbestos sheets, 8 packages relays, screws, spring etc., 2 cases talcum powder, dental powder, 25 packages eyelets, tacks, etc., 28 packages medicines, carbonate of magnesia, borax, vinegar, 87 packages expanded steel, 9 packages books, woollens, fishing rod, 2 cases oil phosphari, perfumery, 1,200 cans window glass.

S. S. Largo Law from Fremantle. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—77,781 bags wheat.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

RULE DISCHARGED.

The Government Pleader vs. Narayan Gururao Joshi, Pleader, Athni, Court.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an application made by the Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patker, under the High Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

The petitioner stated that the opponent is a pleader practising in the Athni Court in the Belgaum District since 29th March, 1906. That on 22nd October, 1910, one Channallappa died leaving behind him his widowed daughter Shankrawa as his heiress. One Murgeppa, the son of divided brother of Channallappa, managed to secure possession of the deceased's property and thus drove Shankrawa to a suit and criminal proceedings, but the suit No. 28 of 1911 filed by her on 11th January, 1911, for an injunction to restrain Murgappa's obstruction to her enjoyment of her father's property was withdrawn on 20th October, 1911, and the criminal proceedings were dismissed in June, 1911. The opponent Mr. Joshi was her pleader in the civil suit and also the criminal proceedings. That for the successful prosecution of her dispute against her cousin she sought the help of one Shankarappa, a relation of her husband, and another person named Virupakshapa, and on 21st June, 1911, she executed a sale deed in favour of the said Shankarappa in respect of two lands forming part of the estate. That on 24th July, 1911, Shankarappa brought a suit No. 256 of 1911 in his own name against Murgappa for possession of the two lands with the object of vindicating the title of his vendor Shankarawa and was represented by the opponent Mr. Joshi in the suit. That Murgappa realising that he had no chance of success in his litigation organised a local combination for the purpose of securing property by means of a fraudulent award of arbitrators and as a first step in the process he won over Shankarappa and Virupax who had espoused the cause of Srankarawa.

That though the compromise was suggested on 6th June, 1913, the Court was informed on 28th June that negotiations had failed, but curiously enough on 30th June, 1913, Shankarappa Murgappa and also Shankarawa are said to have referred their dispute to arbitration of two persons, viz., Murandappa Shetti and Annaji Pandurang of Athni, and on 2nd July, 1913, the arbitrators gave an award which purported to hold Murgappa's title proved under the oral will, said to have been made by the deceased Channallappa, but never suggested at any time by Murgappa and the only person who could have possibly deposed to such a will was never examined by the arbitrators. The ayard gave Shankarawa property worth Rs. 700, while her opponent got all the rest valued at more than Rs. 700. That the draft of the award is admittedly in the hands of Mr. Joshi, the pleader of Shankarappa and Shankarawa. On 2nd July, 1913, the suit which was brought by Murgappa as assignee of the mortgage of Virupax to recover the debt of Rs. 4,500 on a stamp paper of eight annas was allowed to be dismissed for failure to pay deficient Court fee, Murgappa's object in taking the assignment of the mortgage was to put a screw on Virupax, one of the supporters of Shankarawa. In this suit Murpappa was represented by the opponent Mr. Joshi. On 3rd July, 1913, suit No. 256 of 1911 brought by Shankarappa against Murgappa, was withdrawn and on the same day in order to involve Shankarawa into an admission of the award a plaint was filed in suit No. 330 of 1913 on behalf of Shankarawa and Shankarappa for obtaining a decree in terms of the award.

THE APPLICATION.

That on 13th August, 1913, Shankarawa appeared in the Court personally disputing the award and on the next day Shankarappa, though he was not interested in the award made an application that Shankarawa should be joined as a defendant and accordingly the Court struck off her name as plaintiff and she was made a defendant. This application was supported by the opponent Mr. Joshi who was also the pleader of Shankarawa. On the contention of Shankarawa that the suit cannot be continued by Shankarappa who had no interest under the award, it was withdrawn with permission on 12th November, 1913. That the opponent Mr. Joshi got back the award from the Court on 22nd December, 1913, but gave it on the 26th December, 1913, not to Shankarawa from whom he admittedly got it, but to Shankarappa from whom it passed to her adversary Murgappa who wanted it. That on 3rd January, 1914, Murgappa brought suit No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Athni, for a decree in terms of the award and the plaint was returned to him on the ground that the market value of the property in suit exceeded its pecuniary jurisdiction. Murgappa filed suit No. 175 of 1915 in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum for the same relief.

That Mr. S. R. Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum on 18th July, 1916, dismissed Murgappa's suit with costs, and he held that about the time of arbitration Shankarawa had been deserted by her friends and surrounded by the partisans and supporters of Murgappa and that if the opponent Mr. Joshi had any regard for the interests of his client Shankarawa, he would not have drafted the award which was so ruinous to her or would at least have tried to show that he did so under justifiable circumstances and that the award was designed as a short cut to Murgappa to the property which should have gone to Shankarawa and passed strictures on the conduct of the opponent Mr. Joshi and left him to explain his conduct to the Athni Court before which disciplinary proceedings were pending against him. The proceedings were taken by the Subordinate Judge at Athni against the opponent Mr. Joshi under the disciplinary jurisdiction and also under section 478 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they were stayed till the decision of the suit No. 175 of 1915 by the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, and it was finally decided that the First Class Subordinate Judge should take any action he may consider necessary after the decision of the suit. That in appeal this Honourable High Court confirmed the decree of Mr. Koppikar. On 23rd May, 1917, Mr. S. R. Koppikar considered the charges against the opponent Mr. Joshi and he recorded his opinion that the award was a result of intrigue and with reference to the charge that the opponent Mr. Joshi contrary to his convictions and to his duty of his client took a prominent part in the intrigue he came to the conclusion that there was direct evidence consisting of the draft of the award admittedly in his handwriting and disbelieved his assertion that Shankarawa insisted on filing the award in spite of his advice to the contrary, and even assuming his assertion to be true, he held that if the arbitrators wanted to cut his client's throat he should not have supplied the razor however badly they required it, and that there were a number of facts constituting indirect evidence in support of the charge, viz:—The engagement of Mr. Joshi by Murgappa as an additional pleader in his suit against Virupax with the object of securing his aid in the combination. The fact that Mr. Joshi could not have been ignorant of the circumstances which induced Murgappa to allow his suit against Virupax to be dismissed, and Shankarappa to withdraw his suit simultaneously with the filing of the award which he had drafted and filed in the Court the haste with which the award was prepared rendering it necessary to antidate the deed of submission on an old stamp. The fact that the plaint and Vakalatnama vled by Mr. Joshi were also prepared in haste and underwent a change in his office. That on Shankarawa having approached the Court with a petition repudiating the award, the opponent Mr. Joshi who must have at least then found that his client had been caught in a trap instead of coming to her rescue, applied the next day that the suit should go on with her as a defendant. That the opponent Mr. Joshi got back the award from the Court on 22nd December 1913 but gave it on 26th December 1913 not to Shankarawa from whom he admitted he got it but to Shankarappa from whom it passed to her adversary Murgappa who wanted it for purposes of his own suit against Shankarawa.

SECOND CHARGE.

With reference to the second charge viz the forgery in respect of Vakalatnama and plaint the learned judge came to the conclusion that it could not stand as there was data against oath but Mr. Joshi's own account of the matter was unsatisfactory and that he did not discharge his obvious duty. With reference to the third charge of perjury the learned Judge held that the two statements made by the opponent Mr. Joshi were not fully irreconcilable but that Mr. Joshi was guilty of an attempt to suppress the truth in order to mislead the Court. With reference to the fourth charge he came to the conclusion that Mr. Joshi helped Murgappa by delivering the award to him and making Shankarappa the conduit pipe.

The Subordinate Judge issued a notice to Mr. Joshi to show cause why he should not be reported for misconduct and his prosecution should not be sanctioned on charges of forgery and perjury.

On hearing arguments on both the sides, the Subordinate Judge on 2nd August 1917 came to the conclusion that the suggested charges of forgery and perjury had no prospect of being maintained with any chance of success but held that on the point of misconduct the case was sufficiently clear and was fit to be placed before the higher authorities.

It was contended by the Government Pleader that the conduct of the opponent as disclosed in the previous litigation and in suit No. 175 of 1915 was dishonourable and contrary to the traditions of the profession to which he belonged and showed that he was incapable of realising his own responsibility as a pleader. That contrary to his own conviction and to his obvious duty to his client he took a prominent part in the intrigue which was aimed at depriving his female client Shankarawa of her rights and giving her property to her opponent. That though the opponent admitted that he was confident of success of his client if the case was fought out in Court, drafted the fraudulent award which was clearly detrimental to his client's interests and highly beneficial to her opponent who had admittedly not a shadow of title to her estate. That when his client Shankarawa approached the Court with a petition repudiating the award the opponent who must at least then if not earlier have realised that his client had been entrapped by designing persons, instead of coming to her rescue applied on the next day that the suit for filing the award should go on with her as a defendant. The fact that the opponent's account books do not contain any entry to the credit of Shankarawa but contained khatas in the names of Shankarappa and Murgappa and contained no reference to the cost incurred in the suit based on the award leads to the irresistible conclusion that the costs came from Shankarappa and Murgappa. That assuming that the charge of forgery with respect to Vakalatnama and plaint in suit 330 of 1913 was not maintainable his account of the matter was unsatisfactory and betrayed an unbecoming want of candour and straightforwardness and opponent failed in his obvious duty of explaining the real nature of the award to his female client. That assuming that the charge of perjury could not be maintained with any prospect of success the opponent Mr. Joshi was guilty of an attempt to suppress the truth in order to mislead the Court. That though the opponent admittedly got the award from Shankarawa for production in Court he on getting it back from Court on 22nd December 1913 gave it on 26th December 1913 to Shankarappa and through him to his client's adversary Murgappa even if after he had discovered that Shankarappa had become hostile to Shankarawa.

CHARGE OF FRAUD NOT MADE OUT.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments held that the charge of fraud as against the opponent was not made out. The party aggrieved charged other people with misrepresentation and fraud but on the record there were no specific allegations made against the opponent. When the draft was prepared the opponent was acting as a pleader for Shankarappa, and from the facts that the draft was prepared by him and from other circumstances disclosed from evidence on record it did not appear that the pleader had any hand in the fraudulent award. And although there might be lack of candour the charge of fraud was not proved against the opponent. Their Lordships accordingly discharged the rule.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the rule.

Mr. Jayaker with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the opponent.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 10th September, 1919, was 30.076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY REPAIRED.

The breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur have been repaired and through communication will be restored from the 11th instant.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.861	Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	,,
Dew Point	76.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.883	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	4.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	,,
Minimum do.	77.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SE,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind	110	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.49	,,
Do do. year	60.07	,,
Addl fall of rain up to 10 a m of 10th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER: Depth on 8th.
	Sept	h. m. ft. in.		Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	10	m 11 27	28 4	10	m 4 50	16 1
		11 30m	28 4		5 22m	15 11
Thur	11	m 11 53	28 0	11	m 5 51	15 11
					6 56m	15 9
Fri.	12	m 0 10	28 11	12	m 6 19	16 1
		0 32m	28 8		6 51m	16 4
Sat	13	m 1 2	29 6	13	m 6 55	16 7
		1 35m	28 5		7 30m	16 8
Sun.	14	m 1 46	28 6	14	m 7 40	17 5
		2 40m	28 1		8 50m	16 9
Mon.	15	m 2 55	28 1	15	m 9 20	15 9
		3 35m	26 11		9 41m	15 9
Tues	16	m 3 34	27 3	16	m 9 30	15 7
		3 31m	25 10		9 44m	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 10 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 47m
,, 11 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 46m
,, 12 (Friday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 45m
,, 13 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 44m
,, 14 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 15 (Monday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	—	9th	11-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	16th	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	—	17th	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	—	24th	8-3m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in slight defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity remains in excess at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are below the average except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.12in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.55in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

General Remarks.—Local rainfall is reported from south Hyderabad and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan; elsewhere weather has been dry. Day temperature continues below normal in Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, but is above normal in the Deccan area where rainfall may again occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th September, 1919:—

Rainfall has decreased in northern India and increased in the south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in the east of the United Provinces and Mysore, and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the west of the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces, Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Akyab two inches; Bhamo one; Myitkyina three; Dibrugarh, Dhubri one; Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong one and a half; Purnea, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur a half;

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PLANS TO INCREASE ACCOMMODATION.

MORE COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

The Committee of officials and non-officials appointed by the Bombay Government in November 1918 to inquire into the question of providing additional facilities for education in the Government Arts Colleges, by means of (i) increasing accommodation in these colleges and (ii) establishing new colleges in suitable centres, has submitted its report. The Government's resolution on the report runs as follows:—

After careful consideration of the general and specific recommendations contained in this report his Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at the following conclusions:—

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

(i) That the existing accommodation in Arts Colleges throughout the Presidency is inadequate and should be increased but not necessarily by establishing more Government colleges only.

Government desire to express their agreement with this conclusion and are pleased to announce their intention to subsidise any private college approved by them to the extent of one-third its assets or one-fourth of its total admitted expenditure (whichever is the less).

(ii) That additional hostel accommodation is required everywhere.

In the opinion of Government this recommendation is very important. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit in due course proposals for increasing the accommodation in all Government colleges.

(iii) That colleges should be more freely distributed over the Presidency to satisfy the needs of different localities.

Government are unable to accept this recommendation in its entirety. They are of opinion that it is better to concentrate collegiate teaching in a few main centres and create University Towns rather than to encourage scattered institutions all over the Presidency. Institutions of this kind will not be paid any grant unless Government are satisfied as to their necessity at any particular places.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

(i) That the accommodation at the Elphinstone College should be enlarged.

The recommendation is accepted. The question of removing the records, etc., is separately under consideration.

(ii) That the Deccan College should be moved to another site rather than be enlarged on its present site.

In the opinion of Government there is no imperative need at present either for the removal or the expansion of this College.

(iii) That extra accommodation should be provided at the Gujarat College.

This recommendation is accepted. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, should be requested to prepare detailed plans and estimate in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and to submit them to Government through the latter officer.

(iv) That accommodation should be provided for 400 students at the Karnatak College.

Orders for giving effect to this recommendation have already been issued.

(v) That a new College should be established in Salsette with the aid of Sir Mahomed Yusuf's donation either by Government or by private agency.

With regard to this recommendation attention is invited to Government Order No. 2928, dated the 16th August 1919 and Press Note No. 2929 of the same date, from which it will be seen that it has been decided to establish a Government first-grade Arts College in Salsette with the aid of this donation.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

(vi) That a Women's college should be started in Bombay (the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye dissenting).

The proposal contained in this recommendation has been more than once considered by Government. They however do not think that the time has yet come for the establishment of such a college.

(vii) That a new college be established in the Northern Maratha Districts.

(viii) That another college be started in the Southern Maratha Districts.

(x) That a college be instituted at Hyderabad (Sind).

Recommendations Nos. vii, viii and x are approved and Government are pleased to announce that if the proposed two colleges in Northern and Southern Maratha Districts are started at suitable places by private agencies, they will be prepared to give the usual grant-in-aid to these colleges. Government will also be glad to extend similar financial assistance to the proposed College at Hyderabad (Sind).

(ix) That the D. F. Sind College, Karachi, be taken over by Government.

Separate action is being taken in regard to this recommendation.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Committee for the efficient manner in which they have performed the work entrusted to them.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In the course of the Report of the Committee it is stated:—

The Committee met at the University Library on the 27th and 28th of January. There were present on the 27th:—

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad, The Revd. Father Goodier, The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. F. W. Bain, C.I.E., Principal, Deccan College, Mr. A. L. Covernton, Principal, Elphinstone College, The Revd. W. G. Robertson, Principal, Gujarat College, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal, Karnatak College, and The Director of Public Instruction—Chairman.

The first point considered by the Committee was the statement that a number of students had been refused admission to Government Colleges and that they had not been able to procure admission elsewhere. It appears, however, that the total number of refusals did not amount to more than 163 and that this figure covered a large number of duplicate applications. It was pointed out by Principals Covernton and Robertson that many applicants applied at the same time to several colleges and that it did not follow that if a candidate were refused admission at one College, he did not obtain entry at another. The numbers of those who had been refused in 1918 at the several Government Colleges were respectively, Elphinstone College 27, Deccan College 34, Gujarat College 60, and Karnatak College 42, (of these last only 29 were new students, the balance being old students who had failed in their examinations). The Committee is of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to show that under existing conditions any considerable number of *bona fide* applicants actually fail to obtain admission at either Government or private colleges.

On the other hand figures for passes at the Matriculation Examination of 1916. 1917 and 1918, while they reveal considerable fluctuations, seem to indicate that the number of persons likely to desire admission to either Government or private college is on the increase. If the figures referred to are examined in connection with the data supplied by Principals regarding the accommodation now provided in the colleges and the number of students at present admitted, it appears clear that in neither class of college is the existing provision likely to prove adequate for a continuous increase in the number of applicants for admission.

After examining in detail the present accommodation and possibilities of expansion in the several Government colleges, the Committee proceeded to consider the question whether more Government colleges would or would not be required.

The Committee is not prepared to assert in this connection that a Government College is generally preferable to one maintained by a private agency. In the opinion of the Committee the question whether a new college to be founded in any particular area should be maintained by Government or by private agency must be determined by reference to the educational, economic and other conditions of the district. The Committee is further of opinion that in determining localities in which colleges should be established, considerations not only of local and immediate requirements but also of the possibility of the development of future University centres in this Presidency should be borne in mind. Lastly, the Committee holds that in any provision for collegiate expansion or for the establishment of new colleges full account should be taken of the needs of boarding students and that in all cases the supply of adequate and suitable hostel accommodation should be insisted upon. The Committee feels that there is an urgent necessity for the provision of additional hostel accommodation for collegiate students in Bombay City. Requirements of this nature also exist in other centres, e.g., Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad.

The Committee (as has already been pointed out) is convinced of the necessity of increasing facilities for collegiate education. But it is not prepared to state that such expansion should be carried out exclusively by means of Government colleges. From this standpoint it has examined the requirements of certain localities in respect of the provision of facilities for collegiate education. The distribution over the Presidency of a larger number of colleges than at present exists is desirable in the interests of certain localities in which the criteria indicated above can be satisfied. But the Committee is fully aware of the objections inherent in any *indiscriminate* multiplication of colleges and would emphasize the fact that such a course, if accepted, would involve the bolstering up of a number of feeble and inefficient institutions which would prove a source of weakness not only to the University but to Education generally and to the body politic as a whole.

EXPANSION IN BOMBAY.

As regards Bombay City and neighbourhood, the Committee holds that in view of the very limited possibilities of expansion which exists in the case of the present Bombay colleges and also in view of the general desirability of establishing a residential College for Bombay and its environs, a new College of a residential character might well be founded and situated in some convenient locality in Salsette. It does not, however, appear essential to the Committee that such an institution should be a Government College. The Committee suggests that the donation of Sir Mahomed Yusaf for Mahomedan collegiate education might be utilised as a nucleus fund for the creation of such a college whether established by Government or private agency. The establishment of a Women's College in Bombay has been mooted, but no action has been taken. Such an institution would relieve the pressure on both Government and aided colleges to a certain extent. There are 128 female students in Arts and 56 in Medicine. It seems certain that such a college situated in Bombay and staffed by fully qualified ladies (obtained, if necessary, from England) would conduce to a more rapid progress in the higher education of women. It should be provided with a good hostel (which Medical female students might share) and might be maintained by Government in default of suitable arrangements on the part of private agency. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye does not accept these views in regard to a college for Women in Bombay (vide his Minute of Dissent.).

As regards the requirements of the Presidency apart from those of Bombay and its environs, the Committee considers that the conditions of the Nasik and Khandesh districts appear to be favourable for the establishment of a college which should serve the needs of that area. The exact locality of the college is a matter for further investigation. The question whether such a college should be maintained by Government or by private agency can only be determined after further data as to local conditions and resources become available. For the Southern Maratha Country the Committee considers that an additional college is likely to be required but that its inception may be left to approved private enterprize. An application in this behalf has already been made to the Syndicate of the Bombay University by the Deccan Education Society. As regards Sind the Committee recommends that the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, should be taken over by Government provided that the College Board is agreeable. Further, it is of opinion that Hyderabad City appears to offer a suitable centre for the institution of a second college in Sind, the creation of which the Committee thinks may be left to approved private enterprise. Applications regarding the creation of new private colleges in various parts of the Presidency were received by the Committee. These were laid on the table for the perusal of members of the Committee. But in view of the terms of reference set out in the Order of Government a detailed consideration of such schemes did not appear to fall within the scope of this Committee.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. PARANJPYE.

I am sorry I cannot agree with the emphatic recommendation to start a Women's college in Bombay especially by Government. A Women's college would be desirable as an additional facility for college education, but its bearing on the question of increased college accommodation would be very small. Of the 128 female students in Arts in the Presidency, only about 80 or 90 are in Bombay and they are distributed over all classes. A college for women in Bombay may, in the most favourable circumstances, be taken advantage of by only so many students, for the women students in the mofussil colleges will continue to remain there all the same. But I do not think that even this would be the case, for unless the admission of women to men's colleges is absolutely prohibited—a thing which it is not at all proposed—a considerable number of these 80 or 90 women will continue to attend the men's colleges. The relief obtained would therefore be very small.

Again a college manned entirely by women would be difficult to staff. For a college teaching all the major subjects to the Honours B. A. standard the staff would have to be fairly extensive and most of it will probably have to be imported from abroad. The college in any case will be very expensive and I am not satisfied about the imperative need for going in for such expenditure. The same amount of money can be better utilised for promoting the higher education of women. I would propose the starting of general hostels for women students in centres like Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad or give liberal grants for such hostels to such present colleges as offer to make adequate arrangements for their efficient management. Such arrangements should include the entertainment of one or two women on the teaching staffs of the respective colleges and these lady members should be responsible for proper supervision of such hostels. In Poona, e.g., an amount of Rs. 60,000 would be sufficient for a hostel to accommodate all the women students that are likely to join a college in Poona in the next ten years and an approximately equal amount would be enough in Ahmedabad and thrice the amount in Bombay. Private colleges that offer to make the special accommodation for women may also be given special grants for the purpose. I think it is better that women students that go in for higher education should study in a larger institution where there will also be men students than be confined to a small institution of their own, though care must be taken to give them wider opportunities for a social collegiate life among themselves by some such arrangements as those outlined above.

Bombay Presidency is fortunately free to a great extent from the damaging custom of purdah and we need not by our policy specially encourage the practice. In many universities of the West men and women attend the same lectures and in Bombay we may be content with the same arrangement. There is no need to discourage a special college for women if a private body is willing to start it; and in fact such an institution may be given grant-in-aid on a special scale. But the funds at our disposal may be better utilised by starting more girls' high schools and by providing reasonable hostel accommodation in colleges for them.

AFTER THE MARTIAL LAW.

FEELING AMONG PEOPLE.

(A VOICE FROM THE PUNJAB.)

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

A distinguished Liberal statesman—although he was sometimes charged in certain transactions as Secretary of State for India with having shelved the principles of a life-time and also with having, like the Python, swallowed all his principles—thus observed in one of his speeches on the Indian Budget in Parliament:—

"The Indian-Asiatic is a man with very keen susceptibilities of all kinds, and with living traditions of a civilisation of his own; and we are bound to treat him with the same kind of respect and kindness and sympathy that we should expect to be treated with ourselves. Only the other day, I saw a letter from General Gordon to a friend of mine. He wrote—

"To govern men, there is but one way, and it is eternal truth. Get into their skins. Try to realise their feelings. That is the true secret of Government."

"That is not only a great ethical, but a great political law, and we shall reap a sour and sorry harvest if it is forgotten."

A Test.

Let us apply this orthodox test, which has the sanction and imprimatur of a high precedent, to the recent speech of his Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency in that speech drew indeed a lurid picture of the excesses committed by an infuriated mob—excesses, which the whole country deplores—and even went out of his way to invite sceptics to come to the spot and witness the relics of mob violence. He also promised the passing of an Act, "indemnifying those officers of Government, who were called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order, and the validating of such acts as the stress of circumstances required." "Whatever the findings of the Commission may be," said his Excellency, "such a measure would be necessary; and in justice, we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest moment."

Of course, no one expected his Excellency to condone the excesses committed by the mob in a sudden fit of fury, although the people in the Punjab—in spite of the "Pioneer's" announcement,—were hardly prepared for this indemnifying business. This Indemnifying Bill is really a most perverse extension,—nay a grotesque distortion of the constitutional doctrine that the King can do no wrong. It really means that in the official conscience, the bureaucracy can do no wrong. Yes, people here are really set a-thinking that while their own leaders are "victims—not guilty" of the martial law administration, the persons responsible for bringing about, in the name of law and order, a reign of terror, are being whitewashed and indemnified in anticipation. A Commission largely loaded with the Government of India's own subordinates and impregnated with the idea that the bureaucracy can do no wrong, will no doubt investigate into the matter, but what is the good?

What the People want.

What the people want is an investigation by a competent and independent Commission into the tell-tale and scathing allegations involved in the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's questions in the Imperial Legislative Council, into the long tale of anguish and humiliation that have been heaped on the heads of both high and low in the days of martial law. What answer has the Viceroy for those who suffered by martial law wrongly? Well, his Excellency said:—

"The ravaged world will look to us, who have escaped unscathed for the material with which to rebuild itself. Let us then grasp our opportunities with both hands. We can, of course, spend our time in futile wranglings over the past. We can, if we are unwise, throw away these opportunities by fanning racial bitterness. I hope, however, we shall do none of these things. But let us rather, leaving those things which are behind, reach forward to those things which are before, in the sure and certain confidence that success will crown our efforts, if they are devoted with a single eye to our country's good."

These are admirable sentiments. But what opportunities have a people, who have just seen the gauntlet of the indignities and sufferings imposed by martial law, of helping in the process of rebuilding?

The Disillusionment.

No doubt, to some enthusiastic minds, the whole earth wore, as it did to some ardent poetic souls on the eve of the French Revolution, the beauty of promise, but the disillusionment has been as quick as the disappointment has been terrible. What are the reforms, beaten out of shape and recognition by its grinding on the bureaucratic machine from the aspirations raised by the original 20th August announcement, worth, planted as they will be under the shadow of coercion? The whole thing looks like a grim irony of fate. And yet a deeper depth of disappointment is reserved for the Punjab. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, his faithful chronicler, the "Civil and Military Gazette" announces, is coming out to India as President of the Indian Army Committee, in place of Lord Esher who is not coming. People have already too tangible proofs of the spell of O'Dwyerism upon the Government of India, and if there was any danger of this hypnotism waning with the course of time, that is certainly removed, they think, with the prospect of the ex-satrap's early coming to India. There can be no doubt that the Viceroy's words have fallen upon this province as an empty and barren verbiage. Let the Government of India "live and lie reclined on the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind", let them like the lotus-eaters, dwell in Elysian valleys; the lamentation and the grievous "tale of wrong chanted by this ill-used race of men" seem, but to them a tale of little meaning, however strong may be the words—this seems to be the prevailing attitude of the people. The gulf between the Government and the people has never been wider.

No Real Change of Policy.

And yet there are officials, who bid us to let bye-gones be bye-gones and jostle the official porticos as of old to pay respects to officialdom in the name of co-operation, and to forget all our wrongs, and to leave off all bitterness. They ask us to co-operate with the Government, but at the same time are careful to see that we give up everything savouring of agitation. To give a recent instance. The acting Secretary of the Indian Association recently approached the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for permission to hold a meeting of the Association for the purpose of thanking the Lieutenant-Governor for showing an earnest of a conciliatory policy and urging a further extension and continuance of the policy. The Deputy Commissioner seemed to agree, provided previous timely notice of the time and place of the meeting was given him. It came later on to transpire that an Extra Assistant Commissioner would attend that meeting on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner. The Association is at present homeless, as the premises where it used to have its reading rooms had to be vacated at the instance of the landlord. So the meeting was proposed to be held at the Bradlaugh Hall. This the Deputy Commissioner would not allow, and so the meeting had to be abandoned. So there has been no very real change in the policy of the Government of the Punjab. Only the rigour of the late regime has been modified, but no earnest effort as yet made towards a rapprochement and reunion of heart. In other words, there has been no serious effort—we are thankful for small mercies—to get into the skin and realise the feelings of the people. Otherwise, so many of the best of the province would not have been still in jail. Both the Government of India and that of the Punjab have failed to grasp the true secret of Government. Even the most robust optimist among us has lost all hopes in them. There is a gleam of hope radiating from the direction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Thither we must wend; meanwhile keep on the work of relief and maintain alert watchfulness, for liberty, constitutional liberty has its price—and that price is eternal vigilance.

A VOICE FROM THE PUNJAB.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE

WHAT IS MEANT BY "WAGING WAR."

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Before the Second Special Tribunal further recording of statements of the accused in the Vadod Wire Cutting case was proceeded with this morning.

Bhailal Fulsi accused No. 32 pleaded not guilty to the offence saying he was innocent and knew nothing about it. Waga Baji and Dhula Nana implicated him in the crime as the accused was on inimical terms with them. It was he who informed Soma Muncas accused No. 15 in this case that Dhula Nana was distilling liquor in his field. That was the grudge against him why Dhula mentioned him. Waga Baji another witness named him because he (accused) had got Mehru Bhaiji's cattle impounded and Waga is the brother-in-law of Mehru.

Wagji Bechar accused No. 33 also pleaded not guilty saying that he had gone to Rathlon on the 12th April at about 10 a.m. in company of Bhula Mathur accused No. 10 and one Trikamdas. From Rathlon they went to Chikodra another village in the Anand Taluka and passed their night at the home of one of the relatives of Trikamdas returning to Vadod on the 13th afternoon. Then he narrated the causes of enmity between him and the various witnesses that deposed against him.

Kabhai Revandas accused No. 34 pleaded not guilty to the charge saying he knew nothing in the matter. Jeeva Jeebhai, Moti Nathu and Waga Baji have mentioned him out of enmity. He then detailed the reasons that actuated them to depose against him.

At this stage Mr. Coyaji informed the Court that only last evening he came in possession of a letter written by accused No. 3 from the jail to certain persons in Vadod on 28th June. Mr. Coyaji wanted to examine the persons to whom the letter was addressed with a view that it might be exhibited. Mr. V. J. Patel objected to this procedure. After some discussion the Court observed that though it was perfectly relevant for the prosecution to put in the letter, it was not expedient to do so. The matter was then dropped. Mr. M. C. Patel then addressed the court on the impropriety of framing a charge under Section 121 I.P.C. In the course of his argument he said that most of the English cases would not apply, as the English law of treason and felony is now specially enacted to cover ordinary riots. He relied on a judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in 37 Calcutta wherein it was held that the words "waging war" were to be construed in the ordinary sense. Mr. Patel further observed that before the court could frame a charge under Section 121, it must come to the conclusion from the evidence recorded that the accused were the enemies of the British Raj. Admittedly their main object in this case was to get a release of Mahatma Gandhi. It is conceded by all that Mr. Gandhi is a great friend of the Government—a fact which is admitted by no less a personage than Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State. Any person or persons sympathising with him and protesting against his arrest is or are not therefore waging war against the Government. The whole question before the Court is whether the accused in the dock are the enemies of Government in the sense in which a German is an enemy to the State. If this court holds that the accused are the enemies in that sense, then certainly they are guilty of the offence under Section 121 I. P. C.

Mr. Coyaji in reply said that he would not press for a charge under Section 121, admitting that there was considerable force in what Mr. Patel urged. He was for charging the accused under Section 121, along with other charges and would not press for Section 121 I.P.C. As the charges were already framed, the Court took time to consider the point. The case is proceeding.

RICE CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great regret that in viewing the article regarding Famine in S. Kanara published in your issue of 3rd September 1919, it comes to ones uncontrolable thinking that the ideas of Indian Government are not justified in stopping the export of rice and other foodstuffs and keeping an irregular watch over it through a Director of Civil Supply.

For instance, the rice stuff is getting rotten at places like Sakti, Kharsia, Raigarh, Champa, Baraduar Naila etc., C. P. stations the B. N. Ry. Owing to stoppage of export to other provinces, levying taxes and hardship of obtaining permits, which even are only granted for places in C. P. While as a matter of fact there is a very rare want of the stuff in C. P.

Will any body with a common sense like it to see that in one place of the same country the people should die starving while in their neighbouring province the stuffs decay?

It is over six months the rice stuff is being stocked and is not exported resulting in its getting rotten.

Should not the Government look to the facts and abolish the Civil Supply Department so that the whole of the country people may divide their shares in foodstuff and thus save their lives?

Will you do the favour of publishing the article in the public interest in your worthy paper with any addition or alteration as you may think fit for the action of the Government of India.—Yours, etc.,

KASHI ROW,
Merchant.

Sukti State, Dt. Bilaspur,
Sept. 6

Opinions of the Day.

A Shocking Incident.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—As the reader is aware one of the victims of the Martial Law administration of the Punjab is Mr. Bugga, who has been sentenced to death and whose case is now pending in appeal before the Privy Council. The special correspondent of the "Abhuyadya" of Allahabad has just unearthed a shocking story connected with his arrest on the night of April 12 last. We are told that on the night in question two European officers with some European soldiers and some police officials raided the house of Mr. Bugga, when he was away. These men forced their way into the zenana where Mrs. Bugga was fast asleep. She was awakened, when she indignantly said that she did not know where her husband was. And would it be believed that, thereupon she was caught hold of and dragged downwards It is impossible to say to what further molestation she may not have been subjected had it not been for the timely appearance, of her husband, who of course immediately gave himself up. We take the facts from the "Search Light."

A Packed Committee.

"The Express":—Regarding the Commission of Enquiry into the causes of the troubles in the Punjab we have no reason to pitch our hope high. Public opinion demanded a Royal Commission or Parliamentary Commission, but the Government of India has been allowed to assume the role of an approver and sit in judgment over its own action. As regards the Indian members on the Committee, the less said the better. Two better and more representative Indians could certainly have been available. But the truth is that Government always fight shy of making their choice from Indian leaders enjoying the confidence of the people. The personal of the Commission, as we have said already, will hardly evoke any enthusiasm in the country. The British Committee of the Congress took the right step in urging upon the authorities the importance of including some representative Indians as members of the Commission. A full and impartial enquiry into the causes of the recent disturbances and the alleged necessity of the enforcement of Martial Law for the restoration of order are of vital importance in the interests both of Government and the people. The report of a packed Commission, even if it supports the policy of Government, will not exonerate the authorities from blame in the estimation of the world. The attempt to pass an Act of Indemnity to whitewash the officials who are responsible for the enforcement of Martial Law is a tacit admission that the measures adopted for the restoration of order were illegal and unconstitutional. We earnestly hope that such a blunder will be avoided.

The Transvaal Betrayal.

"The Rangoon Mail":—Mr. Montagu's plea that it is not the Colonial Office nor Lord Buxton, the Governor-General, nor the South African Government itself but a certain powerful section of the people in South Africa, that is responsible for the Act is but poor comfort to us. Whoever is responsible for this odious legislation it is the paramount duty of the Imperial Government to see it off the face of the Statute Book. We do not agree with Mr. Montagu that the Imperial veto will be politically unfeasible. Why should it be so? Does Mr. Montagu fear that South Africa will secede from the Empire, if the veto is exercised? If so, South Africa does not deserve to be within the Empire. It may not be policy to veto a Bill, but drastic remedies are necessary for chronic diseases. So long as this legislation stands in the Statute Book, so long as the Imperial Government will haggle on without protecting the rights of Indians in the Dominions where the British flag flies, the term "British citizenship" is but a farce and a delusion. The only course that is left to our countrymen in South Africa will be the Passive Resistance movement adopted in 1914 with its attendent trials, hardships and sacrifices, and we do not suppose that Mr. Montagu's imploration not to do so, will be heeded to. The question of a Commission of Inquiry which Mr. Montagu says has been promised by the South African Government does not offer the least practical hope, for we have had Commissions *ad nauseum* and their resolutions vanish into thin air without taking any practical shape. It is time that those of us who are engrossed in domestic politics turn our attention now to the ruin that threatens to overtake our countrymen in South Africa. We should keep up a sustained agitation till this iniquitous measure is repealed from the Statute Book. As the "Times of India" wrote the other day, the South African question is one on which the Indian and the European think alike, and no efforts should be spared to unite all communities and all shades of public opinion and strengthen the hands of the Viceroy who, we are assured, has promised to be the head of the present movement. Reciprocity is but a poor treatment for the ills we suffer from, as the South Africans in India are, as Dr. Sapru told Mr. Montagu, a negligible number.

Who does not wish now for a day of Lord Hardinge, who, with a sympathy and foresight of a far-seeing statesman, protected us once on the question of the Indians abroad!

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

This great Roman Catholic Feast will be celebrated on Sunday, the 14th instant, at Bandra. The Novena commenced on Friday and the roads of Bandra are becoming lively with visitors to the Church of Mount Mary for the Novena Masses. Thanks to the Bandra Municipality, they are busy putting the roads leading to the Church in good order. The long flight of stone steps leading down the eastern slope of the hill from the Church compound is much broken up, slabs here and there being missing, thus causing much trouble and vexation to people going up and down. It appears Father De Sa has made an appeal for subscription towards a fund for the thorough overhauling of the whole flight.

It is to be hoped the B. B. and C. I. Railway will make timely and suitable arrangements for running extras on Feast days.

POONA RACING SEASON.

3RD DAY OF BIG MEETING.

CHARCOAL WINS THE GANESKHIND PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

In spite of its being a mid-week meeting, the attendance was in no way diminished, in fact the crowd was much larger than on Saturday. The Parsee New Year holiday, of course, accounted for the large influx especially members of the community, who celebrated their New Year in a right sporting manner. The weather though warm was bright and gay, the course light and the going easy. The congestion before the totalizators was so great that actual fighting took place to secure tickets. The sport was excellent and some finishes characterized the afternoon racing. A notice posted near the entrance of the paddock informs owners, trainers, and jockeys that they will not be allowed in the paddock, unless they have an interest in the particular race. This notice would perhaps not have caused any comment and discontentment, if the racing authorities were to observe it impartially. But it is felt that in the case of big owners and influential trainers, no objection will be taken to their presence in the paddock, though their horses may not run in that particular race. If such a system of *"Deux poids et deux mesures"* were to be adopted in defiance of all laws of equity it would certainly not be creditable to the gentlemen, who ran the show. It is feared that this notice aims at the small owners and their jokeys, though they are also patrons of the Turf. We would like to draw the attention of the Police and Railway Authorities to a novel kind of profiteering, which should be at once discouraged. It is the case of an Indian woman of bad repute, who buys a large number of railway tickets for race specials and sells them at night at double and treble the price, to those who are unable to secure their tickets.

The first race on the programme was the Cecil Grey Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1918. This was a terms race, which attracted a large entry which was reduced to thirty, after the horses were left in. The actual number of starters was twenty-eight, as Multiform and Telaswad withdrew. In this crowd a number of candidates were fancied, though Golshan, inspite of his top weight, received the bulk of support. A good deal of money went on America, Grey Renard, Kitchener, Peace Day, White Rose and Faith. Golshan, however, never left his backers in doubt as he won a fine race after a good finish with White Rose, who dead heated with Tiger for second place. It was an exciting finish. Kitchener, who is a promising animal was placed forth. Palermo was the only candidate, who withdrew in a field of twenty, on the card for the Seistan Plate of 1 mile for Arabs in the Second Division. This was a high weight handicap, in which Rose Hill carried 9-3 as top weight. On his running behind Natal last Saturday, All Joy was made favourite, though Red Princes, Zuheir, Tawdry, Rose Hill, Good Morning, Natal and Good Luck were not friendless. Zuheir won easily from Rose Hill and Gold King, who is a bad starter, ran third. All Joy disappointed a large following.

All ran in the Lamington Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the Second Division; We Two and Dunskey attracted most attention, next in demand, being Mr. Goculdass' pair, Premier, who won the Brisbane Plate on the 16th ultimo when she beat Little Trout comfortably, was considered too heavy with her 9-6. She won from Fire Finch after a tight finish and returned the good dividend of 12½ to 1. Dunskey the favourite ran nowhere.

A small field of seven started in the Brisbane Plate, 1¼ miles. Cyanite and County Cricket were favourites while Cherry and Black was not neglected. County Cricket was left and Cyanite was a bad fourth. The race was won by Mr. Goculdass's Cherry and Black who finished a neck in front of Mrs. Hmaddeus's Misri Lal. Every one was pleased to see Mr. Goculdass's Colour passed the post as that stable has not been particularly lucky since the big meeting has started. The defeat of Byramjee's stable in the two previous races must have disheartened a good deal the public, otherwise Charcoal should have started at odds on in the Ganeskhind Plate of 6 furlongs for Horses. It was reported that he had given a grand gallop with Quarryman and those who were in the know considered him a moral centainty in this race. There were those, however, who believed that Cresset could not be beaten in spite of the fact that something went wrong with one of his feet a little while ago which stopped him from morning work. Resilience also was heavily backed in Bombay and Mr. Goculdass's Bracket had considerable following. Charcoal won comfortably from Waynflete, her stable companion, behind whom Polyrama was a neck for third place. This race was run in the good time of 1 minute 14 second, which is considered a very fast one over the Poona Course.

Red Cross, Khundil, Anaiza and Fury were all well backed in the Wanowrie Plate. The race was won by Anaiza after a good finish with Fury. Durban placed third a long way behind while Khundil crept up fourth. An objection for bumping was made but immediately withdrawn.

Quite a large field started in the Visitors' Plate 6 furlongs. Oregon Pine, Matchless Maud, South Star and Crushed Glass attracted most attention. The race was won by Balira on which Rs. 197 were paid for win. Oregon Pine ran most disappointingly and Cdushed Glass placed fourth.

It is very creditable to Mr. Sayed Mustafa, the trainer of Golshan to have trained this promising animal in such fine condition. It will be remembered that during the Bombay last season he trained several winners though he had only a small string.

There was a great rush for cool drinks due to the excessive heat. The caterer coped very ably with the large demand.

Sportsmen all over India will be interested to learn that Mr. J. Malone has just arrived in Bombay with a number of classy race horses from England. These horses are the property of Mr. Tarrant. Among the lot which have been landed in splendid condition from the s.s. Olympia, are: Whit Monday, Allan Water, Carraway, Quartley, Look Out Spanish Chestnut, Princess, Ila Nant But Weel, all of which have won races in England. Gold Reef, Forrard Away, Ilonic, Deslin and six others are also good looking animals that have been landed. We understand that Mr. Malone is at present at Poona where he can give all information about these animals.

Details:—

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's, GOLSHAN, 9-7, Trahan ... 1
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's TIGER 8-7 Trenoweth ... 2*
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's WHITE ROSE 7-5, Rose. ... 2*
Mr. Felice's KITCHENER 8-7, Barnett ... 4

Did not run:—Multiform; Telaswad.

The Race:—They were dispatched on even terms when White Rose carried the field away, his nearest attendants where Tiger and Kitchener at the 2 furlongs, Golshan made ground, White Rose and Tiger entered the straight abreast with Golshan running on the outside. In the distance Golshan challenged the leaders and won a beautiful race by a neck, Tiger and White Rose dead-heated on the post for second place, 1½ lengths, between third and fourth.

Favourite:—Golshan.

Time:— 1 minute 23 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Win Rs. 44; places Rs. 23; places Rs. 38-8; places Rs. 21.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 9-6, Ruiz ... 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-1, J. Flynn ... 2
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT, 7-7, Rose ... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' CICATRIX, 8-11, Purtoosingh ... 4

The Race:—A poor start saw Fine Trout ahead of Fire Finch and Cicatrix, at the 3rd furlong. We Two and Premiere joined the leaders. Fire Finch collared Fine Trout in front, of the 2nd enclosure stands, and made a bid for victory, Premiere came with a rush and on the post by a short head from Fire Finch, 1 length separated second and third, short head third and fourth.

Favourite:—Dunskey.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 138; place, Rs. 35; place, Rs. 37; place, Rs. 60/8.

Time:—1 minute, 14 4/5 seconds.

Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Dist. 1¼ miles. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHERRY & BLACK 7-9, Purtoosingh ... 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 7-9, Grace ... 2
Mr. N. F. Garda's ZEFUS, 6-12 (cd. 7-1), Rose ... 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-8, Brown ... 4

The Race:—County Cricket failed to move when the field started, Misri Lal was prominent with Cherry and Black running second and Zefus third. This order was maintained for the greater part of the journey, Misri Lal entered the straight first leading Cherry and Black, the latter put up a vigorous challenge in front of the stands and overhauling the leader, won by a neck, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Cyanite.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 51; place, Rs. 24/8; place Rs. 28.

Time:—2 minutes, 11 4/5 seconds.

Trainers:—J. Robinson.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

Mr. R. R. S.'s CHARCOAL, 8-13, Brown. 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 7-13, McPherson ... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' POLYORAMA, 9-0, Purtoosingh ... 3
Mr. Downes' POIGNANT, 8-12, Burnett. 4

Did not run:—Penny Pie, Necessity.

The Race:—A beautiful start was witnessed, Black Walnut jumped out in front of Cresset and Charcoal, at the turn Black Walnut and Cresset gave up the struggle, leaving Charcoal with the lead, Waynflete, Polyorama and Poignant gave chase, but the former won comfortably by ¾th length, neck, ½ length.

Favourite:—Polyorama

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 41/8; place, Rs. 34/8; place, Rs. 39; place, Rs. 77.

Time:—1 minute, 14 seconds.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-12, Brown ... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 6-13, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 9-2, Lynch ... 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHANDIL, 8-9, Ruiz. 4

The Race:—Fury cracked the pace from the beginning to Durban and Anaiza, at 3rd post, the order was unchecked at the turn Anaiza moved up into the rails, Fury entered the straight first in front of Anaiza and Durban, and swerved slightly in front of the stands bumping Anaiza, the pair were locked together, Anaiza winning by a neck, 4½ lengths, ½ length. An objection was lodged by Fury and was later re-called.

Favourite:—Anaiza.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 20; place Rs. 12/8; place, Rs. 16/8; place Rs. 18/8.

Time:—1 minute, 37⅓ seconds.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ZUHEIR, 9-6, Barnett ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 9-3, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. Bright's GOLD KING, 9-11, Morris ... 3
Mr. Holme's EXCELSIOR, 7-12, Northmore ... 4

Did not run Palermo.

The Race:—As soon as they were let off Black Hussar showed the way to Good Morning, Gold King and Rose Hill; at the 3rd furlong, Black Hussar retired and Zuheir joined the leaders at the turn Zuheir challenged and going strong won pulling up by 3 1/2 lengths, 1¼ lengths, head, Excelsion came with a late run.

Favourite:—Red Prince.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 69; place Rs. 31/8; place, Rs. 83; place, Rs. 95.

Time:—1 minute, 53 2/5 seconds.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. T. M. Thaddens' BALIRA, 7-5, Grace... 1
Mr. Downe's GOLDEN STREAM, 7-12, cd. 8-2, Barnett ... 2
Mr. Togood's SOUTH STAR, 8-10, Rose ... 3
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 9-10, McPherson ... 4

The Race:—From an indifferent start South Star paced to Oregon Pine, Balira and Golden Stream, they ran in the order named till the turn where Oregon Pine fell back, Balira improved his position and going strong won comfortably by 1 length, Golden Stream, South Star and Crushed Glass were fighting for places, head, ½ length.

Favourite:—Crushed Glass and Firpo.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-, places Rs. 47/8, Rs. 44/8, and Rs. 50.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

Trainer:—F. Fersuson Snr.

RACING AT HOME.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR ST. LEGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

The probable starters for St. Leger are:—

1. Viceroy ... H. Jones.
2. Buchan ... Childs.
3. Dominion ... A. Smith.
4. Sardis ... F. Templeman.
5. Whiteheat ... Jelliss.
6. Pomme de Terve ... Robbins.
7. Keysoe ... Carslake.
8. Mademoiselle Foch ... G. Collins.
9. Cheap Popularity ... Ledson.

Splendid Spur is scratched.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

10. Trowbridge ... Stevenson.

Betting: 75 to 40 on Buchan.

Old Bill, Whalley.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. RY. XI BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The return fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. came off on the former's ground yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Railwaymen by the substantial margin of 109 runs. For this, the visitors were chiefly indebted to the splendid bowling of Warden and Baloo and the fine innings of Telang. Date, Baloo and Warden. The last named two, besides contributing useful scores to their side's total, bowled in splendid form, Warden securing the fine analysis of 5 wickets for a little over 9 runs apiece and Baloo an equal number of wickets at a cost of 14 runs each. The Gymkhana batsmen fared very badly against the Railway attack delivered by the two famous bowlers, Phillips being the only man on their side to achieve anything substantial. He played a lucky though fine innings of 49, for he was missed more than once.

The Gymkhana attack was not up to the mark, and to get rid of the Railwaymen they had to try no less than ten men, the wicket-keeper being the only one who did not bowl.

Telang contributed the highest individual score on his side, playing fine cricket. Date however played more exhilarating cricket, hitting up his 43 in a little over a quarter of an hour, and his chief strokes being seven 4's and one 6. Warden's 32 (not out) included three 4's and one 6. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Major L. A. F. Weigall, b Warden	0
F. M. Garnett (Capt.), b Baloo	16
Capt. F. H. Carroll, l-b-w, b Baloo	16
G. C. Phillips, st Navale, b Baloo	49
G. A. Hopkins, st. Navle, b Warden	10
C. J. Sisson, b Warden	0
H. B. Moore, b Warden	2
F. F. Stileman, c and b Warden	13
F. C. Morgan, not out	7
R. H. Wild, b Baloo	8
P. J. Johnson, b Baloo	0
Extra	1
Total	123

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

R. V. Kirtikar, c Moore b Weigall	15
J. G. Navle, b Carroll	25
J. D. Antia, l-b-w, b Weigall	0
K. G. Purdeshi, b Weigall	2
D. K. Telang, st. Johnson, b Stileman	46
K. A. Date, c Carroll, b Sisson	43
V. P. Date, c Sisson, b Moore	8
P. Baloo, c Garnett, b Hopkins	36
R. K. Telang, c Johnson, b Wild	8
J. S. Warden, not out	32
G. H. Kennedy (Capt.), b Wild	3
Extras	13
Total	231

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden	24	8	47	5
Baloo	21	2	72	5
V. P. Date	2	1	2	0

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morgan	10	1	27	0
Moore	9	0	39	1
Weigall	13	4	35	3
Phillips	7	3	10	0
Carroll	5	0	24	1
Sisson	1	0	12	1
Hopkins	5	0	17	1
Stileman	4	0	26	1
Wild	4	0	17	2
Garnett	3	0	11	0

FINAL CUP-MATCHES AT AHMEDABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

The final cup-matches were played between the Model School and the Proprietory High School Junior Teams in the compound of the R. C. High School on the 7th inst., and between the Senior Teams of the Nadiad High School and the R. C. High School at the M. R. Hostel ground on the 7th and 8th inst.

The Model School scored 31 runs in the first innings and 36 runs in the second innings while the Proprietary High School made the score of 23 runs in the first innings and at the cost of 5 wickets defeated the Model School by 5 wickets and one run. This school is, therefore, declared to have won the 'Madavlal' Cup this year.

The contest for the Senior Cup brought 27 runs and 51 runs in the first and second innings to the Nadiad High School while the R. C. High School scored 83 runs in the first innings and at the sacrifice of one wicket defeated the Nadiad High School by 9 wickets and 12 runs.

THE INDIAN BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

As announced in our columns last Saturday the Enrolment Ceremony of the Shivaji Troop of Boy Scouts came off on Sunday evening in the hall of the Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Gamdevi.

The Shivaji Troop, the first to be started under Scoutmasters B. R. Kagal and V. S. Hejmadi, to-day counts over 40, (excluding more than 10 cubs), Scouts in it. As their training was complete and as some were even ready for Second Class Tests, the Enrolment Ceremony—the first of its kind to be done in Bombay—was performed on Sunday, the 7th instant. Another troop consisting chiefly of students of the Maharatta High School has been set agoing under Scoutmaster N. B. Motwani. Strenuous preparations are being made for the Scout week which as announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" will be from the 28th September to the 5th October. The Daivdnya and the Parsi Boy Scouts have been invited to cooperate. Both of these troops were up-till-now working independently, but we expect will shortly be affiliated to the Indian Boy Scouts Association.

The ceremony of last Sunday was performed under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. The flag of the Empire was hoisted, "Vande Mataram" sung and the Enrolment Ceremony was performed. Scoutmaster G. M. Sharma then moved a resolution that a local Association be formed and that 12 members whose names were read out be given power to set the work afoot. This being seconded by Scoutmaster Kagal was unanimously passed. After this the president distributed badges among the scouts.

Sir Narayan, then addressed the Scouts. He said last June when he was invited by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to a display by Boy Scouts in Mysore he had seen and felt what promise the movement gave to the rising generations. He explained the necessity of physical, as well as mental and moral training for good citizenship and ended his remarks by offering a donation of Rs. 50 and the uses of his estates at Lonavla, and Borivli for camping expeditions of the Scouts. Mr. V. S. Hejmadi then announced to the audience that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had consenaed to become the President of the Local Association, and requested all present to pass a hearty vote of thanks to the president. The meeting again moved out where the Scouts formed a horse-shoe, sang "God Save our Motherland" and dispersed.

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI ARTICLES AT AMRELI.

On the 21st instant in celebration of the 50th birth day of Mr. M. K. Gandhi the Amreli Sevak Mandal will open an exhibition of Swadeshi articles at Amreli. The secretaries of the exhibition invite merchants, mill owners and manufacturers to send samples of articles they manufacture. The exhibition will be open from the 21st to 28th instant. Articles for exhibition will be accepted only upto the 15th instant. Further particulars can be obtained from the organising secretary, Mr. Karsondas J. Chitaliya, Amreli (Kathiawar.)

RANGOON NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce replying to a Government request for assistance in obtaining wage statistics suggest these statistics be published yearly as the quinquennial reports belong to archaic history and that classification of labour be as complete as possible, rural and urban wages being shown separately.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee on Tuesday discussed the proposed bill to control and fix rents. The President's lengthy note opposed the legislative action as likely to check building. After over two hours' discussion, a resolution was passed appointing a sub-committee to investigate and take evidence. This decision was vehemently opposed as dilatory and unnecessary, but was carried by 11 votes to 8.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have considered a complaint that despite the withdrawal of shipping control, freight accommodation for Rangoon is quite inadequate, as the Government take half the available steamer space at preferential rates and the remaining allotments are only sufficient to move a fraction of the general cargo on offer in Rangoon. The Chamber has cabled to the Government of India, the Shipping Conference and the East India Section of the London Chamber, recapitulating the situation and demanding that the Government either release their share or provide further tonnage required.

HUSSAINKHAN'S HOUSE LOOTING CASE

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

After ten prosecution witnesses having been examined before the First Tribunal, the case relating to the looting of Khan Bahadur Hussainkhan's house closed to-day. Sorab Karanjawalla, investigatin Police Officer, deposed about the investigations made in several poles, statements recorded and searches made by him. The statements of the five accused were then recorded. Accused Nos. 1 to 3 denied having looted any of Husainkhan's property. Acoused Gulamnabi and Abdul admitted having taken the articles home, but said that they were found on the road. After the seven defence witnesses were examined, the Pleaders for the defence and also Mr. Kemp addressed the Court.

Judgment in this case will be given on Monday the 15th instant.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE FOLLIES."

Two hours and a half went very quickly at the Excelsior Theatre last night on the occasion of the first appearance of "The Follies," and there were not two opinions about the general all-round character of the entertainment. From the beginning to the end there was a "snap," an "abandon," a "go" about "The Follies" which assured a successful season in Bombay. There was nothing dreary or sleepy. It was nearly all fun and what was not comedy was the tasteful, high-class and voiceful artistry of Miss Edyth Hyland whom Nature has endowed with more than the gift of a beautiful voice and that was of a fascinating appearance. She sang "Your voice is calling me," "When you come home" and "My lady Crinoline": Each appearance was the signal for general applause and Miss Edyth Hyland had to repeat a portion of each song.

But Miss Edyth Hyland is only one of twenty ladies and gentlemen and if that lady must be signalled out as "the" lady, so Mr. George Ross must be named as "the" gentleman. The amusing drollery of Mr. George Ross was irresistible. He was the perfection of humour of an eccentric description. It was a kind of revue, the entertainment was written and produced by Mr. George Ross and he was a most engrossing personality. In the garb of a hard working carpenter's labourer he assumed the role of theatrical producer, station porter, songster, and other characters. Certainly he proved himself to be at least the equal of any comedian who has appeared on the Excelsior stage during the last three years.

But having exhausted Mr. George Ross and Miss Edyth Hyland there were many other single and double turns. Professor Manelli as an instrumentalist scored heavily. He burlesqued the piccollo player and he burlesqued Paganini but held the bow of the violin between his legs and moved the violin to bring forth sounds. Messrs. Bertie and Benson as "Slip and Slop" respectively gave a most interseting juggling turn with hats, plates and Indian clubs—a turn quite the equal of such that might be seen on the London Variety Stage. There is a chorus, worthy of the name, powerful in voice, pleasant to look upon, dainty in movement and such that will attract good and appreciative houses. The pussy—cat song by Miss Dot Fay captivated the large audience last night and she was assisted by half a dozen ladies who entered into the spirit of the song. There were Miss Dorothy Sutton, Miss Carmen and a couple of splendid dancers. Everything, scenery, dresses, management helped towards a really successful performance.

REFORMS IN TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 9.

The new Regulation revising the constitution of the Travancore Legislative Council and conferring on it enhanced powers and privileges, has just been sanctioned by his Highness the Maharaja. The strength of the Council is raised from 15 to 25 of whom not less than two-fifths will be non-officials. Separate representation by election is given to the planting community, trading classes and municipalities. The interest of the minorities will be safeguarded by members nominated by the Government. Rights of interpellation and discussion of the budget are for the first time granted. The new Regulation is to come into force from 18th October next.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION.

The Lahore correspondent of the "Independent" writes:—Lachmi Narain, Municipal Commissioner, and his nephew Bishan Dass, honorary magistrate, issued a notice recently appealing to the Amritsar public not to hold the next sessions of the Congress here. A counter-notice signed by Dr. Ram Rikhamal and two other public spirited citizens was immediately issued and widely circulated. It pointed out the main object of the Congress, was the promotion of co-operation between Government and people by faithfully representing latter's requirements to Government and concluded with a fervent appeal to the local citizens to contribute every ounce of their energy towards holding a successful session of the Congress in Amritsar. Public feeling is strongly in favour of holding the session here. The public manifesto is being largely signed in support of Dr. Ram Rikhamal's notice and asking the co-operation of the All-India Congress Committee. Over two thousand have already signed. The District authorities' attitude is understood to be sympathetic.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

There was more business doing in jute shares to-day prices firming up all round. Coals were not in much inquiry. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of transactions were put through without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Caledonian 12/4, Neetooria 20/8.

Jute:—Alliance 815, Barnagore 216, Budge Budge 673/8, Century 17/8, Dalhousie 555, Fort Gloster 985, Howrah 51/8, Kamarhatty 886, Kanknarrah 734, Lansdowne 467/8, Lawrence 694/8, Northbrook 74/8, Reliance 53, Waverley 22/4.

Tea:—Amluckie 75, Chandypore 115, Runglee Rungliot 192.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 43/12, Alpha Insurance 2/8 prem, Auto, atic Tools 12/4, Automatic Bolts and Nuts 13, Bengal Brass 16/8, Britannia Biscuits 12/4, British Ceylon Corporation 20/12, Dock Engineering 14, Dunbar Cotton 136, Frank Ross 13, Frank Ross (Bombay) 1/4 prem, Hume Pipe 18/4, Indian Standard Wagon 40 prem, Marshall Sons and Co., India 18/4, New Motors 2/6 prem, Port Shipping 32/12, Bank 73 prem, Thorneycroft, (India) Ltd. 12/4 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 67/6 to Rs. 67/12 and small lots at Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 68/8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year: Bank closed.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Dar, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	18	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

PROF. MCDOWELL'S LECTURE.

Professor McDowell's lecture on "Ireland—past and present," which was again postponed, will be delivered on Friday, the 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when the Rev. Fr Lobo will preside.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—
Full rate—1 day.
Deferred—32 days.
London to Bombay:—
Full rate—1 day.
Deferred—2 days.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in the City of Bombay on Thursday was 161. There were two attacks, and one death, from small-pox and one attack from plague.

AMERICAN COTTON.

A cable dated. Washington, September 8th, says:—

The United States Census Bureau in to-day's report gives 139,000 bales, as being ginned up to the 1st instant.

OUR FUTURE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been sufficient talk of Commerce and Industry for University men from the press and platform alike. Only a few days back H. E. Sir George Lloyd in his beautiful speech advised the Fergusson College students to choose for themselves Commerce and Industry rather than Law and Government Service. The Indian and Anglo-Indian papers while commenting on the speech exhorted the youngmen to follow the advice. In the University Convocation addresses also prominence has been given to Commerce and Industry with every justification.

But as a matter of fact, the words Commerce and Industry are quite vague to be comprehended and closely followed by youngmen of ordinary intelligence, pluck, and patience, especially when they are fresh from schools and colleges. The men who "can find a way or make it" are exceptions. The masses of them need guidance and encouragement at the hands of wise and sympathetic leaders at the start. Few firms or individuals welcome ambitious, intelligent men because they are either afraid of the youngmen knowing their trade secrets, and competing with them in the course of time—without feeling that business is too vast an ocean to be limited by them, and there are few capitalists' sons seeking such opportunities—or because they have prejudices against the educated men or still more because they like the men of their own caste or religion only. I know of young men of intelligence and high moral character, who, in order to qualify themselves, have offered their services on nominal subsistance allowance, and even honourarily, and they were not accepted. There are students who could not make proper choice of proper college or of the courses of study as prescribed for the various unfamiliar London examinations. I know of students who paid lump sums of two to three hundreds as irrecoverable advance fees, which they could ill afford to part with, and which if there had been some one only to guide them, they would have saved. Most of the Commercial colleges meet their students on 'purely business terms,' entirely forgetting the sacred responsibility towards their students.

That there are students in Bombay from N W. F. Province the Punjab, U. P. C. P., Bengal, Madras, and putting up with the depressing climate and exceptionally expensive living of Bombay, and the difficulties mentioned above only for qualifying themselves in commerce and industry, and that these difficulties can be overcome by a little sympathy and guidance o nthe part of leading citizens of Bombay, especially, the advocates of Commerce and Industry, and the mill-owners trading houses, necessitates the formation of an advisory committee of Bombay's leading men for outside students as much as one for students joining foreign Universities. The progress of India's University men taking up Commerce and Industry, depends more on what facilities the commercial and industrial centres like Bombay and Calcutta provide and the encouragement they give to the future captains of industries, than on what their leaders preach.

May I request Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, well known as a sympathetic brother of students and a gentleman of catholic sympathies and good influence, to give his attention to the problem of the future merchants and captains of industries, and win the gratitude of the student world of the whole of India.—Yours, etc.,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 11th September, 1919.

SYRIA, FRANCE & BRITAIN.

Papers from England by the last mail help to elucidate to a great measure the nature and gravity of the estrangement between England and France over the future of Syria. Whatever the visions of idealists and originators of the League of Nations, human nature is, apparently, asserting itself, despite the hard teachings of the war. There were several international compacts while the war was at its bitterest and it seems the contracting countries are upholding or repudiating the agreements according to the readjustment of individual interests. France directly claims Syria, which owes legetimate allegiance only to Turkey except that it has been conquered by the Allies, chiefly the British, with the aid of Indian soldiers. Now the French public demands the fulfilment of the secret treaty with Britain. Britain's plans if they have been formed—it is frankly doubtful, to be just to Britain, whether any coherent scheme has been carefully evolved—have not seen the light of day. France sees in the delay in the settlement grounds for grave anxiety and the French press,—at any rate a section of it—indulges in the hurling of time-dishonored epithets. France complains that Britain is endeavouring to supplant her in the middle East and the alleged means to the end is intrigue. It is alleged that King Feisul of Hedjaz is egged on to extend his sway to Aleppo and Alexandretta and that Damascus is already his because of his support as an anxiliary in forcing Turkey to surrender. It is the British, say the French, who supply Feisul with arms and munitions. Again France takes umbrage at what she conceives to be a set campaign to decry French influence in the lands of Islam, to disparage France's achievements there and to represent her in the eye of the Moslems as a protector of Christians at the cost of Moslems. The Greek landing at Smyrna, it is complained, is made out to be France's game. Beyrut has long been under French literary and religious influence, the Jesuit fathers there being highly respected, but Sir Edmund Allenby has been dictatorially treading on the corns of the sensitive French agents and administrators.

As we have said, the British version is not vouchsafed to the public. But the possibility is not precluded that excitable Frenchmen have been more than usually angered by events that were not deliberately planned by Britain. It is at any rate difficult to reconcile the hard things said in the French press against General Allenby and the fact that the latter recommends the mandate of Syria to be assigned to France. According to Reuter the British General has offered the Peace Conference the alternatives of France for Syria or his resignation. Though France has been all along anxious to have the Syrian mandate, the question of Syria sprang into prominence, in the French press, as a result of the Anglo-Persian Agreement, the attitude generally adopted being to treat the issues raised by that Agreement as simply an excuse for a bargain in regard to that portion of the Turkish Empire. Some idea of the state of feelings into which writers in the French press worked themselves may be gathered from the explanations demanded by them from the British Premier. "It is the duty of the British Prime Minister," it was declared, "to say whether or not the British Empire has two policies—one for Europe, the other for the colonies—the first all friendliness and cordiality towards France, the other tortuous, perfidious and selfish, which, forgetful of our heavy sacrifices, forgetful of the lessons of the war . . . recalls the worst days of the Fashoda crisis and the troubles of the years from 1905 to 1907." How far France herself has assimilated the lessons of the war is seen in her anxiety to covet a land which does not belong to her, and whose people have not been consulted in regard to the disposal of their own destiny! But this apart, the danger of the tension between France and Britain on this question lies in this fact that the desire to conciliate the former may override the consideration of justice and the welfare of the people of Syria themselves. And the extraordinary mission of General Allenby to England shows that the danger is not unreal.

What are the demands of justice? France calls upon Britain to fulfil the terms of the secret treaty of 1916 whereby she definitely agreed to recognise French rights when Turkey should come to be partitioned. Secret treaties having since been condemned, if not repudiated, France cannot have any "just" claims. Further, the Covenant of the League of Nations lays down "that the communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development when their existence as independent nations" should be recognised. How is the maintenance of the independence of Syria compatible with handing it over as a mandate to a country which demands it as, in reality, if not professedly, "a spoil of war"? On the other hand, as Moslems urge, there is no reason why there should be a mandate for Syria at all. Syria is perfectly able to look after itself as an independent unit of a federation of autonomons States under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. At all events, its people must be given a fair and full opportunity of declaring their wishes.

FUTURE OF EGYPT.

The terms of reference of Lord Milner's mission to Egypt are now definitely known and will be found to form something like an amalgum of the object of Mr. Montagu's mission to this country and of the terms of reference of the promised Punjab Commission. They are:

"To inquire into the causes of the late disturbances in Egypt and to report on the existing situation in the country and the form of Constitution which, under the Protectorate, will be best calculated to promote its peace and prosperity, the progressive development of self-governing institutions, and the protection of foreign interests."

Why the enquiry into the causes of recent disturbances should have been lumped together with one which has for its object the ascertainment of the form of Government best suited to Egypt under the present circumstances, it is difficult to comprehend, but we suppose the Egyptians are expected to forget all past happenings and grow enthusiastic over the prospect of reforms to come. The root causes of the recent upheaval in Egypt, as of the Punjab disturbances, are patent to all who do not want to shut their eyes to facts. But Commissions such as are devised for Egypt and the Punjab are hardly expected to probe beneath the surface of things. We doubt very much, therefore, whether the Egyptians are feeling more enthusiastic over the promised enquiry than the people of the Punjab. By the way, however, the report comes from Washington that a well-known lawyer there, who is acting as counsel for the Committee named by the Legislative Assembly of Egypt, has filed a brief with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate designed to obtain recognition for Egyptian nationality. It is stated that the document, which contains a complete *resume* of the political history of modern Egypt and a catalogue of the wrongs alleged to have been done in that country during the past thirty or forty years, declares that the status of Egypt should not be made an internal question and should not be beyond the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. It is not at all likely that the Senate will do anything at present beyond, perhaps, if at all, recording sympathy with the Egyptians in their grievances, for the United States' Government has already officially recognised the British Protectorate over Egypt. The problem of Egypt will, therefore, remain an "internal" one, till Egypt attains a more exalted status and form of Government to qualify her for the membership of the League.

Notes of the Day.

Misrepresenting Mr. Gandhi.

The persistency with which Mr. Gandhi's views are being misrepresented in certain high official quarters in justification of all the unspeakable sufferings inflicted during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab, is extremely deplorable. Here are the words used by Mr. Gandhi at the Ahmedabad meeting in April last—words uttered somewhat hastily, we think, when he was still in the midst of the disturbances and when he had hardly any opportunity adequately to investigate the causes of the rioting:—

It seems that the deeds I have complained of have been done in an organised manner. There seems to be a definite design about them, and I am sure that there must be some educated and clever man or men behind them. They may be educated, but their education has not enlightened them. You have been misled into doing these deeds by such people. I advise you never to be so misguided and I would ask them seriously to reconsider their views.

The Anglo-Indian press and the Punjab Satrap pounced upon this statement with avidity in order to prop up the Bolshevik bogey which they were sedulously raising at the time. Since then Mr. Gandhi had occasion to explain what exactly he meant when he referred to "some educated and clever man or men." He has explained, moreover, that it would have been the height of presumption, on his part, to have said anything about the happenings in the Punjab, which he had not visited. After this, there should have been no question as to what Mr. Gandhi meant. But we see both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford quoting Mr. Gandhi wrongly in order to justify the measures in the Punjab. In the case of the former, the misrepresentation is excusable on the score of ignorance, but in the case of the Viceroy it amounts to almost deliberate misrepresentation, as "Young India" points out. We hope Lord Chelmsford will deem it fair to Mr. Gandhi to withdraw the reference at the earliest possible opportunity.

India and Labour Conference.

The International Labour Conference will meet at Washington next month. The result of the deliberations of the Conference will be watched with the keenest interest by all who are anxious to see the fruits of industry distributed on an equitable and rational basis. At the Washington Conference, all countries who are members of the League of Nations will be represented by four delegates each, two representing the Government of the country concerned, one representing the employers, and one representing the employed. So far as Indian representatives are concerned, the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji has already been announced. We understand that Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society has also been nominated by the Government of India to attend the Conference. It was announced the other day by Mr. Barnes that in so far as Indian Labour is organised, it will be represented through organisations, and in so far as it is not, the Government will select the representatives. As Labour is to have only one representative, the meaning of the announcement does not seem to be clear, unless the representation is to be on the panel basis.

The Right Selection.

At all events, Labour organisations in the country having already made their selection, it is to be presumed that Mr. Joshi will be one of the two Government representatives to the Conference. If it is so, Government could not have made a better selection. Whatever Mr. Joshi's limitations in other respects—and they are patent to all who know him—we speak with knowledge in saying that there is no one, throughout the country, who is better qualified to speak on behalf of the Indian industrial worker. And for this reason that not only does he feel for the wrongs of the workers—many of us, when the mood is on us, do so—but he has made the cause of the workers peculiarly his own, and has realised their needs by daily work among them. If the capitalists of Bombay—at least a few of them—have been induced to set apart a hundredth part of their growing profits for the benefit of their employees, the credit is due, to no small extent, to Mr. Joshi.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Success.

The following is the account of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's *debut* before the Joint Committee by the London correspondent of the "Tribune":—

Lord Selborne welcomed her with the remark that the memorandam she had sent in, illuminated their prosaic literature with a poetic touch, a compliment which Mrs. Naidu modestly acknowledged. Her presence in the chair certainly lit up the drab surrounding of a Parliamentary Committee room. Becomingly dressed in an orange and saffron *sari*, Mrs. Naidu made a striking picture as she eloquently pleaded the cause of Indian women. She did it without the aid of a note and in language as choice and moving as the greatest jurist could desire. She was perfectly at her ease, and no point of importance was either overdone or omitted. She disclaimed the idea of making a speech. In truth, it was an oration expressed in terms which would have done credit to some of the great masters of Parliamentary eloquence."

A cause which has such advocates cannot long remain unsuccessful.

British Ignorance about India.

The extraordinary ignorance of things Indian prevailing in England is shewn, says Mrs. Besant in her letter to "New India" by a brief review of *India's Nation Builders* by D. N. Bannerjea, in the "Daily News". It remarks that the book is useful, for

the papers are full of odds and ends of political troubles that most of us do not understand: some case is tried in the Law Courts: some bombs are thrown and deportations are made; but what it is all about the papers that we ordinarily read do not relate. Tagore we know, and of Tilak we have naturally heard but who was Swami Dayananda Saraswati?

Mrs. Besant proceeds:—

"And these are the people who govern us! They know nothing of India, and do not seek to know. To rule India and not know Dayananda Saraswati is as though Indians ruled England who have never heard of John Wesley. We are up against such a density of ignorance as to all things Indian, that we are as men trying to point out the way to wanderers in a London fog."

This ignorance of India's needs has been the chief cause why the "men on the spot," with few honourable exceptions, have been able to thwart the best intentions of British statesmen with regard to the development of self-governing institutions in this country. Now that Britain is pledged to put India definitely on the road to self-government, a vigilant British democracy is more than ever necessary for the good both of India and Britain.

What a Reward!

Mr. K. C. De, Commissioner, Chittagong, has addressed the following letter to Sarala Devi, the wife of Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhari, one of the unfortunate victims in the Punjab tragedy:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHITTAGONG.
The 20th August, 1919.

Dear Sarala Devi,

You have asked me to say what you did to help recruiting in my division. Your services to this cause in Bengal have already been commended by Sir Charles Monro in his despatch. I add to that by saying that you rekindled the enthusiasm when our endeavours had failed and popular feeling had subsided, your speeches drew the attention of the Mahommedans who were so long keeping away and your earnestness and fervour brought fresh life to the movement and greatly increased the rates of recruiting in Chittagong, Sitakund and Agartola. We had been supplying a large number of non-combatants but our combatant recruits were very few and only from the upper classes. It was after you came that we succeeded in inducing the lower classes, particularly the Mahommedans, to join the combatant ranks. This was to a great extent due to your efforts and we are all deeply grateful to you.

Permit me to express our heartfelt sympathy in your present troubles, and to express our hope that your husband will soon be restored to you.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) K. C. De.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhuri, Lahore.

A Nuisance.

We invite the attention of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality to a nuisance with which the general public of Bombay has to put up. The sight of uncovered bullock-driven *kachra* carts of the Municipality, laden with rubbish filled to overflowing, and creeping at snail's pace along public thoroughfares, and emitting offensive smell all along the routes, is revolting to a degree. These antidiluvian carts are dumped with *kuchra* and having no effective covering, the roads traversed by them are strewn with the *kuchra* that falls on other side of the carts. The carts even when they appear to be worn out and useless are utilised,—presumably owing to the insufficiency of their number—with the inevitable result that it has now become not an uncommon thing to see a number of them "collapsing" either while going up an incline, say an overbridge, or after a slight brush with a passing car or tram. In such a case the carts, minus generally one of their active limbs, the wheel, lie on the road for hours together, with their precious contents, and the strong stench that rises from the rubbish lying broadcast on the road proves too much even for a passer-by of strong nerves to bear. More often than not, the smashed or broken car happens to lie on the tram rails, and the tram traffic is held up for a considerable time. All this is hardly calculated to convey a favourable impression of the manner in which the Municipality of the second city in the Empire disposes of its rubbish.

Wanted Motor Lorries.

This brings us to the question of providing the City with motor lorries—of a less bulky and dangerous type than at present in use—to remove the rubbish as speedily as possible from the City. These lumbering ugly carts have nothing to recommend in their favour, and everything against them. We trust some member of Corporation will move in the matter and see that the present scandal is removed. Until, however, more motor lorries are received, does it not behove the Municipality to see that more carts of better designs and less bulky body are built and that they are not overloaded, but are properly covered while making their offensive journey along populous routes? Or is this question also reserved for disposal by the expert Engineer who is shortly to be imported into this benighted City?

COLONIAL CONVENTIONS FOR AUSTRIA'S SIGNATURE.

APPROVED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has approved the text of colonial conventions for Austria's signature. The conventions relate to sale of spirits, traffic in arms and abolition of clauses in the declaration of Brussels of 1890.

VISCOUNT GREY.

TO SAIL FOR WASHINGTON ON 20TH INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

Viscount Grey sails for Washington on the Mauretania on September 20th.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. N. M. JOSHI TO REPRESENT INDIA.

We understand that Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India has been nominated by the Government of India to represent Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference to be held in Washington in October, and that he will leave for America on Monday next.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MOSLEMS

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

We draw the attention of Moslem youths of Bombay to the Public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay which is to be held on Thursday the 18th instant, under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee of Bombay.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to Moslem youths to place their hearty volunteer service to supervise the arrangement of the said meeting.

Gentlemen wishing to be volunteers for the meeting should register their respective names from to-day till Sunday, the 14th instant between 5 and 7 (B.T.) at the following address:—

Hilal Manzil, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

Hamdarde-Islam,
Mhd. Abbamiya,
H. F. Maniar,
H. N. Ahmed.
Ismail A. Shakoor,
Mhd. Usmal Wadiwalla.

Official and Personal.

Mr. A. W. Marshall arrived at Government House on Monday.

Their Excellencies gave a Garden Party on Tuesday evening at Government House.

His Excellency Sir R. Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, Mr. Warner, Secretary and Captain McGrath A.-D.-C., arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary and Captain C. Benson A.-D.-C., left Kirkee Station for Bombay on Tuesday evening.

QUESTION OF DIRECT ACTION.

REFFERED BACK TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

The Trade Union Congress on a card vote today passed a resolution on the motion of Mr. Smillie by two million six hundred thousand to one million nine hundred thousand votes referring back to the parliamentary committee the passage in the committee's report which dealt with direct action but did not express opinion on the matter merely saying that the principle involved was grave. Before the vote was taken the chairman said that if the passage were referred back, it would be construed as a vote in favour of direct action on political issues, but the vote would not prevent direct resolution on the subject later. Included in the passage referred back was the record of refusal of the committee to comply with the request of the Triple Alliance to call a special trade union congress to discuss whether direct action should be taken to enforce abolition of conscription and discontinuance of military intervention in Russia and in trade union disputes at home.

"GO TO LAW."

MR. CLYNE'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

At the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Clynes, who had a good reception, emphasised that direct action would paralyse industry and the poorer classes would suffer first. He marvelled that men so sane in counsel and courageous otherwise should repose such childlike faith in the absolute success of direct action. He appealed to delegates to go to law, so long as there was a law and support the Labour Members of the House of Commons, who were attempting to work constitutionally and not introduce violence into the country.

Mr. Hodges, of the Miners Federation, said the object of the vote was to find out how far the rank and file were with the executive of the Triple Alliance in the matter of direct action.

The result of the vote was received with cheers.

The dockers' delegates representing ninety-nine thousand votes were absent when the vote was taken.

DISORDERS IN FERMOY.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON SHROPSHIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

Wrecking of shops in Fermoy was carried out by soldiers led by the Shropshires and supported by women and rowdies attracted by prospect of loot. The crowd who were led by a soldier who gave signals by whistle used hammers and pieces or iron. Hundreds of pairs of boots were stolen, while a jeweller's shop belonging to the foreman of the Jury which decline to return a verdict of murder in connection with the tragedy, when the Shropshires on the way to church were attacked and one killed, received special attention. The disorders which were apparently the sequel to that tragedy lasted two hours. The police were powerless but a picket finally restored order.

ATTACK ON MILITARY CONVOY NEAR FERMOY

ASSAILANTS' ESCAPE WITH 25 RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

A large body of armed civilians attacked a military convoy a few miles from Fermoy on Sunday evening. They captured twenty-five rifles and drove off in motors. Twenty or thirty men four miles from Skibbereen on Sunday evening attempted to hold up a party of armed soldiers in a motor lorry but desisted when the soldiers presented their rifles.

A crowd wrecked fifty shops in Fermoy on Monday evening.

ALLIED MISSION IN UPPER SILESIA.

RETURNS TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

COPENHAGEN.—The Allied Mission in Upper Silesia returned to Berlin after M. Dupont had conferred with the German General Staff Officer regarding the number of Allied troops required to occupy Upper Silesia.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH NAVY.

DRASTIC SCRAPPING NECESSARY.

LORD FISHER'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 10.

Lord Fisher in a series of articles in the "Times" on the development of the Navy, describing the inauguration of his reforms, says the Scapa Flow had not been surveyed and was nameless in 1905 when he sent a surveying vessel there, the result being that a fleet was stationed there before the war. He declares that the reactionaries derided the battle-cruisers and that these "muddlers" also did not carry out his plan for an armada of 612 vessels authorised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Lloyd-George for landing a million Russians eighty-two miles from Berlin—"Amphibian monsters, weather, shot, mine and torpedo proof, each holding masses of men, guns, horses and motors, ploughing a way like huge hippopotami and crowling up the shore like tanks." The oil engine, he says, would have done it, the engine which will yet revolutionize commerce after the sea warfare.

Lord Fisher says he re-enters the arena most reluctantly, but what was meant for privacy must be published to help economy and drastic scrapping is necessary to our very life as a nation. Lord Fisher condemns the "criminal folly of the silly crowd" who want the British navy dispersed through the world and says that the massacre of the Pegasus at Zanzibar was due to this absurd policy of isolated small craft in time of peace.

MISSION OF BATTLE-CRUISER AND SUBMARINES.

He deplores the fact that the mission of the battle-cruiser was totally unappreciated till the "Invincible" sank von Spee's squadron. The Goeben and the Breslau escaped because the battle-cruisers in the Mediterranean were not used. If they had gobbled up the Goeben and Brreslau there would have been no Gallipoli and the Baltic would have been occupied and Berlin would have been captured by the Russians landing under the covering British fleet, but the most striking feature of the pre-war period was the ridicule cast on the submarine. When a young submarine commander in pre-war manoeuvres twice torpedoed a hostile flagship and claimed it as a prize all the change he got was the Admiral's signal "You be damned."

Lord Fisher quoted a memorandum which he circulated in January, 1914, in which he said that the submarine was the coming type of warship for sea-fighting. He declares that he was literally persecuted for building submarines while he was the First Sea Lord and says that when he left the Admiralty in 1910, there were sixty-one officient submarines and thirteen building, but when he returned in October, 1914, there were only fifty-one, so he summoned Mr. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Works, who delivered a batch of submarines in five months. This was an unprecedented feat as fourteen months was the previous record. The submarines went from America to the Dardanelles without convoy and there did prodigious work.

NEED FOR BIGGER EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORIES.

Lord Fisher declares that the British nation, is going to make the "same damned mess" over the internal combustion engine with which every nation except ourselves is pushing ahead. The experimental laboratory for the development of this engine instituted by the Board of Inventions is liliputian in size and miserly in its inadequacy. "I really look forward to the day of judgment when all champion liars now so highly honoured will be exposed and flagellated."

Lord Fisher concludes by declaring that the years 1902 to 1910 at the Admiralty won the war.

DISPOSAL OF AIRSHIPS. BY GOVERNMENT

COMMERCIAL AIR SCHEMES URGENT ON POLITICAL GROUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 10.

The question of the disposal of airships and Government assistance to aerial commercial enterprise was discussed at a conference in London of the representatives of the Air Ministry and persons interested in commercial aviation.

General Seely said that when the political situation cleared in about a month the Air Ministry and the Admiralty would combine to offer cheaply airships to those who would undertake the formation of commercial air schemes. Assistance would include wireless stations, meteorological information, sheds and trained personnel. It was urgent on political grounds that a scheme should be launched as speedily as possible. The meeting decided to form a financial committee to consider the details.

HOME FLEET BATTLESHIPS.

REDUCTION ORDERED BY ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

The Admiralty has ordered reduction of the Home Fleet battleships and the fourth and fifth destroyer flotillas to a reserve basis from 1st, October. The twentieth flotilla will similarly be reduced on the completion of service in the Baltic. The reconstructed fourth destroyer flotilla and the second light cruiser squadron will be fully manned and join the Atlantic Fleet. The submarine flotillas attached to the Atlantic Fleet will be reduced to seven each of K, L and H classes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRELIMINARY ORGANISATION PROCEEDING.

FIRST MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

The preliminary organisation of the League of Nations is proceeding and a committee representing adherents of the League will hold the first meeting in London after the German Peace Treaty has been duly ratified. The first business will include appointment of a Governing Commission for the Saar Valley within a fortnight of the League's official birth, also a High Commission for Dantzic as soon as possible. The committee will also confirm Sir Eric Drummond's appointment as Secretary-General and prepare agenda for the public inaugural meeting of assembly of the League at Washington, which is not likely to be held before March. A number of appointments provisionally made to the Secretariat include ten different nationalities.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

"MUST TAKE OR LEAVE AS IT STOOD."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

OMAHA.—President Wilson referring to the reservations to the Peace Treaty adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the United States must take or leave the Treaty as it stood.

RUMANIA AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

ALLIES REFUSE TO ACCEPT RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—The Rumanian delegation has notified the Supreme Council of its intention to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty subject only to reservatons concerning the rights of minorities, by which the latter are placed under the League of Nations. It is contended that this will unfavourably affect the Rumanian sovereignty. The Council has decided not to accept reservations and has requested Rumania to sign unconditionally or to abstain from signing. The Rumanians have not yet decided which course to take.

The Yugo-Slavs are greatly agitated about the return of the town of Radkesburg to Austria in regard to which the Allies admitted Austria's claim. The Yugo-Slave threaten to set the town on fire before handing it over.

UNHAPPY PUNJAB.

58 PERSONS FLOGGED IN JAIL.

18 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

265 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council several questions were put about Martial Law in the Punjab. Replying to Pandit Malaviya, Sir William Vincent said the number of persons actually flogged in the Lahore central jail was 58.

Mr. Sarma asked (1) how many persons were tried in the Punjab by the special Martial Law Tribunals and how many of them were sentenced (a) to death, (b) to transportation for life, (c) to imprisonment exceeding three years and (d) to forfeiture of property; (2) how many such persons have appeared or applied for mercy and have all such petitions been disposed of by the authorities before the death sentences were executed; (3) how many of those sentenced to death have been executed; and (4) in how many cases, of persons convicted by the Martial Law Tribunals have (a) the sentences been reduced and (b) orders of forfeiture of property been cancelled?

Sir William Vincent said:—(1) 852 persons were tried; (a) 18 were sentenced to death, (b) 265 to transportation for life, (c) 104 to imprisonment exceeding 3 years, (d) 356 to forfeiture of property.

The Hon. member's attention is drawn to the provisions of section 121 of the Indian Penal Code under which most of these persons were convicted. The minimum sentence which can be imposed under that section is transportation for life and forfeiture of property. (2) all persons sentenced to death submitted petitions to Government and petitions of all the 18 persons who have been executed were duly considered before execution. The Government of India are not aware how many petitions have been presented in non-capital cases, but all cases have been reviewed by the local Government whether petitions were presented or not. (3) 18 persons have been executed. (4) (a) 488 sentences have been reduced; (b) 332 sentences of forfeiture have been remitted and in 10 other cases the sentences have not been enforced.

STRIKE OF PARIS ARTISTES.

CONFERENCE OF MANAGERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—Managers and representatives of artistes had a conference with a view to settlement of the theatrical lockout.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike to-day.

GENL. PERSHING ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

RECEIVES POPULAR OVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

NEW YORK.—General Pershing has arrived. He was given a ceremonious welcome and received popular ovation.

ATTACK ON VORBECK.

FIRED AT ONLY BY A TOY PISTOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

STUTTGART.—The youth who fired at Von Vorbeck only used a toy pistol.

FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS

TO TAKE PLACE ON NOV. 9TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—The general elections will probably take place on 9th November.

END OF THEATRICAL LOCK-OUT IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—Managers have declared the theatrical lockout ended and theatres will reopen to-morrow pending the conferences between the artistes' syndicate and managers.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB.

MORE LIGHT THROWN.

ANSWERS TO MALAVIYA'S QUESTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

At to-day's Council, Pandit Malaviya asked the following questions about the Punjab:—

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement showing—

(a) the number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab, classified according to town or village and showing the names, parentage, caste, profession and place of residence of the persons arrested or detained;

(b) the number of persons out of the above list who were actually put on trial, (1) before the Commissions constituted under the Martial Law Ordinance of 1919, promulgated by the Governor-General; (2) before the Summary Courts established under the orders of the General Officers Commanding the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions; (3) before the Area Officers constituted by or in virtue of the powers conferred by the General Officers Commanding the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions for offences against the proclamation issued on the 19th April, 1919, Notification No. 10766 of the Home Department (Military), dated 21st April 1919; (4) before the ordinary municipal courts in the districts where Martial Law was not declared before the Special Tribunal constituted under the Defence of India Act;

(c) the number of persons convicted out of those mentioned above in part (b) and the offence or offences of which they were convicted and the sentences passed in each case;

(d) the number of persons discharged or acquitted out of those mentioned above in part (b);

(e) the number of persons arrested, but released without trial.

Sir William Vincent said:—

(a) the information is not available.

(b) the following are the figures reported. It is possible that some small modifications may be found necessary, (1) 852, (2) 1,437, (3) 564, including in (2), (4) 13, (5) 56.

(c) (1) 581, (2) 1,179, (3) 495, including in (2), (4) 11, (5) 21.

(d) (1) 271, (2) 258, (3) 69, including in (2), (4) 2, (5) 35. For details as to the sentences and convictions, attention is invited to the statements placed on the table.

(e) no information is available.

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement showing—

(a) the number of applications for copies of judgments and evidence taken and other proceedings of the Summary Courts and of the Courts of the Area Officers in cases arising out of the recent disturbances in the Punjab, made on behalf of the persons convicted to the Legal Remembrancer, the District Magistrates, Martial Law Administrators and other Civil or Military Authorities;

(b) the number of cases in which copies have been supplied;

(c) the number of cases in which such copies have been refused and the reasons for such refusal.

Sir William Vincent said, the Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government received some three or four applications for copies of proceedings of the Summary Courts, but as the records of these cases were not in his office, he returned them to the applicants. The information about the other authorities mentioned is not available.

(A) How many people were (a) killed and (b) wounded by the firing that took place on (1) the Upper Mall, Lahore, on the 10th April, (2) outside the Lahore Gate on the 10th April, (3) in the Hira Mandi Chauk on the 12th April.

(B) What was the number of persons injured, if any among the Police and the Military, specifying the nature of their injuries in the places and on the occasions mentioned above.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON UPPER MALL.

Sir William Vincent said:—(1) Upper Mall (a) 1 killed, (b) 7 wounded; (2) Lahore Gate (a) 3 killed, (b) 12 wounded; (3) Hira Mands (a) 2 killed, (b) 27 wounded. No Military or Police officers was killed at these places, but in every case there were assaults on Magistrates or the Police or on the troops.

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement showing the total number of persons who were (1) killed on (2) died of wounds or (3) were wounded but recovered during the recent disturbances in the Punjab, giving the names, parentage and other particulars and specifying the place where each person was killed or wounded.

Sir William Vincent said, the numbers killed in each district so far as has been ascertained, were as follows:—Lahore 14, Amritsar 301, Gujranwala 17, Gujrat 2, total 334. Further information is not available.

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table, the lists of persons who, after being sentenced by Martial Law Commissioners or other Martial Law Officers, in connection with the recent disturbances were (a) executed, (b) transported or (c) confined in the Lahore Central and Borstal Jails and various district jails in the Punjab.

Sir William Vincent said: The figures asked for are given below:—(a) 18 persons, (b) 26 persons, (c) the number of persons in the Punjab Jails are distributed as under—

Multan District Jail 30, Multan Central Jail 19, Jullundur District Jail 29, Amritsar District Jail 1, Ludhiana District Jail 15, Lyallpur District Jail 50, Ferozepore District Jail 41, Campbellpur District Jail 3, Dhariwal Jail 11, Lahore Borstal Jail 189, Lahore Central Jail 56, Gujranwala District Jail 41, Sialkot District Jail 26, Montgomery District Jail 34, Rawalpindi District Jail 149, Shahpur District Jail 4, Delhi District Jail 6, Gurdaspur District Jail 18, total 1,229.

SHERWOOD CASE AND FLOGGING.

Will Government be pleased to give the names, ages and other particulars of persons, if any, who were flogged on being arrested and subsequently put on their trial in what is known as the Sherwood Case of Amritsar.

Sir William Vincent said, six of the persons accused of the assault on Miss Sherwood were convicted of disorderly conduct, while in custody, and were sentenced on conviction by a Summary Court to 2 years' imprisonment and whipping. These offences were entirely separate from the assault on Miss Sherwood. Further details are not available.

(1) Will Government be pleased to state (a) the number of persons, if any, who were sent under Martial Law to the Central Jail, Lahore, to be flogged there and were actually flogged—58; (b) the authority under whose orders they were so flogged and (c) whether there is a record of all such cases of flogging.

(2) If there is such a record, will Government be pleased to lay it on the table.

Sir William Vincent said:—

(a) The number of persons actually flogged 58, (b) the authority under whose orders they were flogged by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore 7, by the Officer Commanding the Lahore Civil Area 31, by First Class Magistrates 12, by Martial Law Commissions 8, total 58; (c) there is a record in the Lahore Central Jail, but it is not proposed to lay it on the table.

IS IT PROPER TO DESERT RUSSIA?

A LABOUR M. P.'S. VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

A Labour M. P. Colonel John Ward who has just returned from Russia, interviewed, said to desert the Russians, who rallied to our standard would make our name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian. We went to Russia to prevent the Germans transferring men to the western front: were we now to say to those who rallied round us? "You have served our turn; we are going and we wish you luck." That, said Colonel Ward, was unthinkable, it would be black treachery to leave them to face the enemies they had made for our sakes without anything more substantial than our goodwill.

CLEAVAGE AMONG GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

EXTREMISTS' PROCESSION FIRED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 10.

A Berlin telegram states that a cleavage has occurred among the Independent Socialists. The opposing elements alternatively favour parliamentary as against direct action.

The Extremists who arranged demonstrations at Spandau, found the venue occupied by Government troops who fired on the procession with machine-guns wounding five after which the crowd dispersed.

The riots in Bremen ended in a street fight.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES.

MURDER OF 2000 INHABITANTS OF EKATERINBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says refugees report that the Bolsheviks on the first day of reoccupation murdered two thousand inhabitants of Ekaterinburg. The Red Guards committed widespread destruction and Magyar and Chinese detachments were particularly brutal.

BELGIUM AND LIMBERG.

DUTCH PROTEST AGAINST ANNEXATION PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 10.

THE HAGUE.—Correspondence is published showing that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has protested to the Belgian Government regarding the secret note to the Belgian Military headquarters concerning propaganda in Dutch Limburg with the object of influencing the latter in favour of annexation to Belgium.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT NOT ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a large number of visitors. Mr. W. S. Grum, Mr. Chaudhari, Mr. Muhammad Ismail and Lt.-General Sir Havelock Hudson took the oath of allegiance.

At the question time replying to Mr. Sarma, Sir William Vincent said that in view of recent events in the Punjab, the Government of India considered it desirable to place Sir Edward Maclagan on special duty to assist Sir Michael O'Dwyer at a time when the burden of administration was peculiarly heavy.

Mr. Sarma asked, (a) was any difference made between the Indian and European edited newspapers of the Punjab regarding the publication of news during the late disturbances and if so why; (b) what control, if any, was exercised by the Government of India over the Punjab Government in this matter.

Sir William Vincent said, the Government of India are informed that publication of all news relating to the disorders in the Punjab, was subjected to pre-censorship without any such discrimination as is suggested. The Government of India passed no orders on the subject.

Pandit Malaviya asked a few supplementary questions, which mostly, asked for detailed information about the martial law in the Punjab.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY

After interpellations, Mr. Sarma moved a resolution tendering enthusiastic and loyal devotion and allegiance to the King-Emperor on the conclusion of peace and also conveying thanks of the people of India to officers of the army, navy and air forces during the trying period of war.

Mr. Sarma said, it was axiomatically true that the Indian people loved and revered their Sovereign in a manner, which was ununderstandable to the generality of other nations. During the recent war, thrones had been shattered, and thrones had been tottering. The British Empire came out of the war more firmly established than ever. The people of India were too much attached to the person of the King-Emperor. Ever since King George V. came over to India for Coronation, his name had become household and this attitude of the people was in accordance with what their *dharma* preached. The occasion on which the humble message was sent to such a King, on such a throne, was the conclusion of a cruel and devastating war, which had devastated vast areas in Europe, Africa and Asia. The results which India suffered to-day, was the result of the dislocation of business and of ordinary activities of man. Now a new era before the world and at such a time the people of India were looking after the fulfilment of those promises, which were made during the war and especially the fulfilment of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of the 20th August, 1917. The people of India believed that the democratic principles, the very basis of the League of Nations, of which India was proud to be an original member, would not be denied to them, for they were quite compatible with their ancient traditions. The people of India were grateful to Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikanir for their valuable services in the Peace Conference. It was highly satisfactory to find that Mr. Lloyd George had been kind enough to assure them that in recognition of their services in the East it would be seen that India's rights for her political advancements would be considered without bias and with a clean breast.

The Maharaja of Casimbazar, who followed Mr. Sarma, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sarma. The resolution was enthusiastically supported by Rai Sita Nath Rai, Malik Umar Hayatkhan, Mir Asad Ali and Seth Nath Mal.

Mr. Nigel Paton suggested that thanks be also conveyed to officers and men of the mercantile marine. Mr. Sarma heartily accepted the suggestion. The Resolution was further supported by Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhari, Raja Rampal Singh, who said India never faltered to do her duty. Mr. Chanda and Chandhun Ismail. Pandit Malaviya said it was a matter of supreme satisfaction that the arms of His Majesty's forces had triumphed. He thanked the Almighty for showering his blessings on the King-Emperor. The war was waged for righteousness, which should not be forgotten. Germany suffered for its racial pride, which should be an object lesson.

A COLLOSSAL EPIC IN HISTORY.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said, the war was a collossal epic in the whole history of England. The prosperity, which India enjoyed and the fabulous wealth that she succeeded in making was entirely due to the sea-power, which had saved India. This was apt to be forgotten by the Indians. The Raja of Kanika, and Mr. S. Sinha supported on behalf of Behar and Orissa. Nawab Zulfiquar and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar supported on behalf of zamindars.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief speaking on behalf of the army, thanked Mr. Sarma for the generous terms in which he moved his resolution. The work done by the army, navy, air forces, etc., was of the greatest magnitude. If, God forbid, time ever came that they would be called upon to respond to the Empire's call, the country would find His Majesty's army, navy, air forces and other departments ever ready and prompt to do their duty.

Sir Arthur Anderson acknowledged the thanks on behalf of the Railway Department.

Mr. Clark, the Director-General of Post Offices thanked Mr. Sarma and said all men in the post and telegraph department were grateful to the Council for appreciating their services. Personally he was grateful to the Council for acknowledging the services of his Department. The resolution was formally put to the Council and carried with acclamation.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in rising to move for the appointment of a Commission consisting of gentlemen unconnected with the Indian administration to enquire into the Punjab affairs said the resolution which stood in his name was as dead as Queen Anne in view of the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on 3rd September. He would therefore like to modify the resolution. Accordingly he began to read the amended resolution to which Sir William Vincent objected as under the rule three days' notice was required.

His Excellency said the hon. Home Member was perfectly right in objecting to the amendment. The resolution had been before the Council for some time. Only last evening at 7-30 Pandit Malaviya sent in a notice of an amendment. This was not fair to the Council. So under the rule he could not allow the amendment.

Pandit Malaviya said if the Home Member insisted on three days' notice he would have to do it, but if not, he would proceed with the motion on the paper. He would place himself entirely in His Excellency's hands.

The Viceroy said Pandit Malaviya's motion had been given special priority, and if the Pandit wanted to give notice of a fresh resolution he will have to take his chance in due course. He could not give any undertaking that his fresh motion would get any priority.

Pandit Malaviya:—In that case, my Lord, I would proceed with the resolution as it stands on the paper.

Sir Edward Maclagan said that when the disturbances were in progress, people could not realise how grave the situation was. When he met the leading citizens of the Punjab he tried his best to impress on them the danger through which they had passed. The Punjab had narrowly escaped a very serious catasrophe. He touched on the findings of the Commission which recorded the opinion of three experienced officers of Government. In personally examining the findings, he never came across a single case where he could impugn them. He would have ordered a review of the sentences after a suitable lapse of time. It was in the hope that the old confidence of people in Government would return that sentences were reduced. He appealed to members of the Council to help in this task and not to impede it.*

GRATITUDE TO SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER!

Mr. W. E. Crum said, that as the citizens of India, who spent their lives in this country, and invested all they had in trade or commerce of the country, non-official Europeans had a right of protection of Government. What the Pandit had said did not alter the fact that Churches were burnt, banks were destroyed, and Europeans were murdered. They had a right to know that what had happened in the Punjab would not happen elsewhere. Pandit Malaviya had rightly paid eloquent tribute to the work done by Sir Edward Maclagan, but the country would not forget their deep debt of gratitude to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who took prompt measures in suppressing the riot and also to his Majesty's Army.

Pandit Malaviya rose to a point of order, saying that he had avoided all reference to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and His Majesty's troops. These involved questions of facts to which the resolution did not refer. Nothing should be said in the Council which would prejudice or prejudge the Committee's work.

Mr. Crum proceeding urged the appointment of a member of the non-official European community on the Committee. He hoped Pandit Malaviya would accept this suggestion.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar said the personnel of the Committee was capable of improvement and he hoped that what happened in Calcutta should be within the scope of inquiry of the Committee.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan said, the people of the Punjab did not want any Commission of enquiry. They had already suffered too much by interference from people outside the Punjab. He could not say what would have happened if prompt measures were not taken.

Seth Nathamal said, he was not prepared to support the resolution as it stood.

Mr. Sarma said every one deplored the excesses committed in the Punjab. It would be highly desirable that a Commission exclusively composed of Englishmen should be appointed from England There were still people, who doubted the wisdom of action taken in the Punjab and which cast an unmerited slur on the people of that Province. There was an impression abroad, rightly or wrongly, and he hoped wrongly, that British justice has never sunk so low as it did in the Punjab. Nothing had pained Indians so much as this fact. He strongly believed that a Committee composed entirely of Britishers from England should be able to go into the bottom of the affair.

H. E. the Viceroy adjourning the Council at this stage said, the Council would meet to-morrow at 11, when Legislative business will be taken up. If there was time after that, discussion on Pandit Malaviya's resolution would be resumed. If not the resolution will be taken up on Friday. The Council rose at 2 p.m.

*Full text of Sir Edward Maclagan's speech will appear in to-morrow's issue.

[The text of Pandit Malaviya's speech was not received till the time of going to press.]

TRANSVAAL TRADING ACT.

At to-day's meeting of the Council Sir George Barnes replying to Mr. B. N. Sarma's question regarding the Asiatics' Trading and Land Act (Transvaal) said:—The hon. member's question has really been answered by His Excellency the Viceroy in his opening speech. The Government of India have since that Act became law urged the Secretary of State that a strong representation be made to the Union Government with a view to a reconsideration of the matter. The hon. member may be assured that the Secretary of State is fully aware of the great importance of the question and it appears from recent telegrams that he has just received a deputation on the subject in London. The hon. member is aware that a Commission is about to be appointed in South Africa and the Government of India propose, as His Excellency said, to depute Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa to represent their views.

ROLLING STOCK SENT OUT OF BRITISH INDIA.

Sir Arthur Anderson replying to Mr. B. N. Sarma's question regarding the quantities and values of rails and rolling stock sent out of British India said:—(a) Railway materials belonging to Indian railways which were sent out of India for the purposes of the war include 774 miles of new and second hand rails, 217 locomotives, and 5,423 vehicles. Of the rolling stock, 196 locomotives and 4,908 vehicles were metre gauge. Other materials are so varied in character that they cannot be enumerated in detail. The value will not be known until final adjustments have been made. (b) Prior to the cessation of hostilities the replacement of 157 metre gauge locomotives and 2,500 vehicles had been arranged. Orders which have been placed since the removal of manufacturing restrictions more than cover the balance. The railways expect to receive 1100 miles of rails this year. Government propose that the final adjustment of the cost of materials which have been supplied by Indian railways and which have to be replaced shall be such that the railways shall not suffer any loss.

CITIZENS OF DELHI AS CONSTABLES.

Mr. Chanda asked:—(a) Did the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi enrol certain prominent citizens of Delhi as special constables lately; (b) will Government be pleased to publish their names; (c) what was the strength of the police force at Delhi at the time and was it necessary under the circumstances to enrol special constables; (d) was it by way of punishment of the parties that they were enrolled as special constables; (e) did they or any of them discharge the duties imposed upon them by such enrolment, if not, was any action taken in the matter (f) how long was the order in force and how did the enrolment become inoperative?

Sir William Vincent said:—(a) on the 17th April after the rioting in the Chandni Chowk (when the police had to fire in self-protection) the District Magistrate of Delhi on the application of the Senior Superintendent of Police appointed 14 residents of Delhi to act as special police constables under section 1 of the Police Act of 1861; (b) Government do not propose to publish the names of the persons appointed as special police officers, but I shall be glad to give them to the hon. member privately if he wishes; (c) The total strength of the police force in the Delhi Province on that date was 1,365 officers and men. Of this number, there were available for special duties in connection with the disturbances about 200 officers and men. Under section 17 of the Police Act the responsibility for deciding whether the assistance of special police officers is neccssary for the preservation of the peace is vested in any police officer not below the rank of Inspector and the Magistrate to whom application for assistance is made by such officer is bound to comply with the application unless he sees cause to the contrary; (d) The persons were appointed as special police officers for reasons similar to those which will be found stated at length in paragraph 293 of the Bengal Police Regulations, viz., by reason of their special influence over the people; (e) The special police officers, except those who were unwell or absent from Delhi, obeyed the orders issued to them; (f) The order actually came into force on the morning of Friday April 18th. It was cancelled in respect of one special police officer on April 19th and in respect of the remander on Monday, April 21st, when the District Magistrate was satisfied that there was no likelihood of further rioting or "hartal." The enrolment became inoperative by the District Magistrates order. The District Magistrate when discharging them, thanked the special police officers for the services they had rendered.

INCOME TAX ACT.

Mr. H. F. Howard replying to the hon Seth Nathmal's question regarding the Income Tax Act said:—The hon. member is presumably referring to the return of income prescribed under section 17 (2) of the Income Tax Act 1918. A model form for that return was suggested by the Government of India for adoption in the various provinces, the decision as to the actual form adopted being left to the discretion of local Governments. Various protests against this return were received mainly from persons in the Bombay Presidency. In forwarding the memorials the Government of Bombay remarked that in their opinion these had their origin primarily in the desire to conceal the abnormal profits which had been made of late, particularly in the cloth trade and to revert to the former method which left it to the Collector to make assessments on such information as he might have been able to obtain. The Government of India concurred in that opinion and the memorials were rejected. As regards the penalties prescribed for omission to fill in the form, Government have no reason to suppose that the Collectors of Income Tax do not allow assessees all reasonable latitude by extending the period wherever necessary for filling up the form. As regards the Panchayat system referred to in the hon. member's question it is not clear whether he intends to suggest that panchayats should be consulted as to the form of the return of income or whether he refers to the general question of utilising non-official assistance in making income tax assessments. If the former, the answer is in the negative; if the latter the hon. member is referred to the Government of India's resolution of the 2nd July 1919, a copy of which is laid on the table.

BENGAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

DECREASE IN REVOLUTIONARY CRIME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Bengal Government resolution on the police administration report for last year shows a marked improvement in recruiting and detection of crime. Regarding revolutionary crime the resolution states:—There was a further decrease in revolutionary crime during the year, the number of dacoities being only 3 as compared with 9 in 1917 and 24 in 1916. For the first time since 1907 no member of the public lost his life at the hands of the revolutionary party. The Governor in Council has, however, to deplore loss of three brave police officers who were killed while attempting to arrest anarchists. A number of prominent revolutionaries were arrested and some significant seizures of arms and other implements of revolutionary crime were made. The party which seeks to attain its ends by violent crime is still alive but the records of the year is a hopeful augury of final success of the officers of the intelligence branch in their struggle with revolutionary conspiracy.

C. P. AND BERAR POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1918.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

The resolution of the Central Provinces Administration on the report of the Police administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1918, which has just been issued, shows that there was a general rise in crime, as compared with the figures of 1917, which was doubtless due to poor crops and the extraordinarily high prices prevailing during the year. Heinous crime also showed a serious increase, the number of murders having risen from 241 in 1917 to 343 in 1918 and dacoites from 79 to 161, although in many cases the offences reported as dacoites were only petty cases of thefts. The resolution gives an interesting account of the action taken against the gangs of dacoits which operated in the Districts of Damoh and Saugor on the borders of Central India. An unusual feature of the year was the despatch in April 1918 of an Expeditionary Police Force to assist in the suppression of a rebellion among the Kisans of the Surguja State. Owing to abnormal conditions in the Province, which were aggravated during the last three months by the widespread prevalence of a virulent form of influenza, the year under review was an exceptionally trying one for all ranks of the Police force and the Chief Commissioner records his appreciation of the work done by both officers and men in the face of unparalleled stress.

BRINGING THE DEAD BACK TO LIFE.

BURMESE LADY'S CLAIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

A remarkable claim to bring the dead back to life has been made by a Burmese lady doctor in Rangoon stipulating for seven days applications of internal and external medicines. When revivified the dead person will have new mind and better features but must continue treatment for one month. The "Rangoon Times" which publishes details of the claim suggests that doctors should test them.

(Continued from column 5.)

the matter should be brought up here. You want a decision on it?

Mr. Kenworthy Brown:—We shall get the decision in the other case.

Lord Dunedin:—I know nothing about the facts, but assuming this man was guilty of seditious writing, I think it is very advisable that he should be punished whether he comes under the words of this Act or not. If he can get out of it, the sooner there is new legislation to provide for it the better.

Viscount Haldane:—Mr. Dube you client may have committed no offence so far as this Regulation is concerned, but that he may be guilty under another Act.

Mr. Dube:—My client submits that he is triable by the general courts of the country.

Viscount Haldane:—I think under these circumstances we had better give leave to appeal. We do not give it on any question of fact, but only on the question of whether the trial was "coram non judice."

Mr. Kenworthy Brown:—I thought it right to bring that circumstance to your Lordships' notice.

Mr. Dube:—Your Lordships will not preclude me from arguing on the appeal that the articles complained of offered no ground for the suggestion that they are seditious.

Viscount Haldane:—Quite so.

Mr. Dube:—If your Lordship pleases.

MR. KALI NATH ROY'S CASE.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following is a report of the proceedings in the Privy Council in Mr. Kalinath Roy's case:—

Present: Viscount Haldane, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Summer.

Kalinath Roy (Petitioner) vs. the King-Emperor (Respondent).

Petition for special lease to appeal from the Martial Law Commission at Lahore.

(Transcript of the Shorthand notes of Marten, Meredith & Co., 8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C. 2.)

Counsel for the Petitioner:—Mr. Dube, instructed by Mr. H. S. L. Polak.

Counsel for the Respondent:—Mr. Kenworthy Brown, instructed by the Solicitor, India Office.

Mr. Dube:—My Lord, this is an application for special leave to appeal from a conviction by the Martial Law Commission under Section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. In paragraph 2 of the petition your Lordships will notice that the articles in connection with which the petitioner was charged were dated 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th April, 1919. They were articles in the "Tribune" a paper of which the petitioner is editor. Under the first Ordinance of 1919, the Governor-General of India may set up a tribunal under Martial Law to try the offences under Regulation X of 1804. Two of your lordships are aware that in a previous application for leave to appeal the question was raised that the Martial Law Commission has no jurisdiction except in those cases in which the persons were taken in the act. May I draw your lordships' attention to Regulation X of 1804, which makes it quite clear:—Whereas during wars in which the British Government has been engaged against certain of the Native powers of India, certain persons owing allegiance to the British Government have borne arms in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy, and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the said Government; and whereas it may be expedient that, during the existence of any war in which the British Government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of any of open rebellion against the authority of the Government in any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, the Governor-General in Council should declare and establish Martial Law within any part of the territories aforesaid for the safety of the British possessions and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken in arms in open hostility to the said Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified; the following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor-General in Council, to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William from the date of its promulgation.' Section 2 of the Regulation enacts in the same terms. Your Lordships will notice that it is for persons who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government. Ordinance No. 1 of 1919 was passed under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915. Your Lordships will notice that that Regulation by Section 6 provides: "Save as provided by Section 6 provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said Regulation who are charged with any of the offences therein described committed on or after the 13th April, 1919.

Viscount Haldane:—Where are the limiting words of the Judicial power of the Commission? It has the power of a General Court Martial. That we understand. Where are the words which limit their jurisdiction to what is prescribed in the Regulation of 1804?

Mr. Dube:—It says in the preamble of the Ordinance: 'And whereas the Governor-General in Council has in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, That is on page 1 of the petition. The submission of the petitioner is that the power of the Governor-General is to pass this Ordinance in respect of the offences contemplated by Section 2 of Regulation X of 1804.

Viscount Haldane:—You say it is limited to what you have read?

Mr. Dube:—It is limited to what is provided for by Section 2.

Viscount Haldane:—Mr. Brown, what is the point of the Government of India upon this? This is one of the grounds on which we gave leave to appeal in the other case last week?

Mr. Kenworthy Brown:—The question of the right constitution of the Court arises in this case practically in the same form as it did in the other case.

Viscount Haldane:—It is really the same question?

Mr. Kenworthy Brown:—It does not assume exactly the same form, but practically it is the same.

Lord Atkinson:—Do you not think it is very difficult to distinguish between the two cases?

Mr. Kenworthy Brown:—Yes, subject to one question of fact which I want to submit. This man was convicted on the 28th May and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. That sentence was reduced to three months' imprisonment, and that will expire before the matter comes before your Lordship. I thought it right to bring that matter to your Lordships' notice, especially having in mind certain observations by Lord Cairns in a case that presents certain points of resemblance to this, which I propose to read to your Lordships.

Lord Dunedin:—I think it is better that

(Continued in column 4.)

GLEANINGS.

British Persian Oil Shares.

Asked in the House of Commons, how much the Government invested in the Anglo-Persian oilfield and what is the market value of the investment to-day, Mr. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the investments were:

Ordinary shares, 2,000,000; Participating Preference shares, 1,000; debenture stock, 199,000. Any accurate estimate of their present value could not be given as there was no Stock Exchange quotation of the Ordinary shares.

Indian Floss Lifebelts.

One of the most widely used life-saving appliances during the year was a life-jacket stuffed with "kapok" or floss. A jacket containing 24oz. of the floss is capable of supporting an adult in the water.

According to official regulations the only kapok that may be used for this purpose is Java kapok. But a similar material is obtainable from India, and the results of trials made at the Imperial Institute show that the Indian floss fully satisfies all requirements. Kapok is available in India in large quantities.

Ludendorff's £12,000.

"A Man of Kent" (Sir W. Robertson Nicoll) in the "British Weekly" says:

"General Ludendorff's 'Own Story' will be published this month on both sides of the Atlantic. In spite of the strong prejudice which exists among many publishers against such contracts, the price paid for British and American rights is between £10,000 and £12,000."

Most Curious Church in the World.

The most curious church in the world is to be found at Bergen, Norway. It is built entirely of paper saturated with a concoction of unslaked lime, curdled milk, and the whites of thousands of eggs. The church seats 1,000 persons.

A Royal Engine-driver.

There is no cleverer engine-driver in Spain than the Duke of Saragossa, and since the unrest in Spain has become so accentuated, each time that King Alfonso journeys by train the locomotive is conducted by the Duke.

Wedgwood Now Labour M.P.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held in the House of Commons, it was decided to accept Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., as a member of the Party.

Britain's "Big 148."

That there are 148 people in this country whose incomes exceed £100,000 a year is the remarkable fact revealed by a report of the Inland Revenue.

The total income of the "big 148" is £27,600,000. While enjoying an income, however, which works out at an average of over £3,500 a week, each of Britain's wealthiest citizens has to contribute, for the privilege of the distinction, a big share towards the cost of the country. Of the total income mentioned, it is estimated that, approximately, £13,352,000, or nearly one-half, will be cast into the Treasury in income-tax and super-tax.

Altogether, 3,406,600 people in this country pay income-tax amounting to £272,816,000, or over £80 per head. The total taxable income is estimated at £1,970,000,000, producing income-tax and super-tax totalling £338,300,000. Of this sum £109,424,000 comes from taxpayers with incomes of less than £2,500 a year, while £163,393,000 is derived from the larger incomes. The net produce of the income-tax, apart from the super-tax, is £296,000,000.

Daily Papers of Spain.

Spain has fewer daily papers than any other European country.

Exclusively for Negroes.

Theatres exclusively for negroes are being started by a syndicate in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Pittsburg, Richmond, and other larges American cities.

Telephone Operators of Egypt.

Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

Match Machines.

Matches are turned out in huge quantities by machinery. The machines now in use cut up great planks of wood into match splinters at lightning speed. The ends of the splints are then passed through a paraffin bath and receive their heads.

Ink with Which Peace is Signed.

Half a pint of unfading ink, patented by a New Orleans man, was forwarded to President Wilson in Paris for use in signing the world peace declaration. Government chemists have declared after tests that it is impossible to bleach the ink, and that it will last as long as the paper on which it is written.

Three Million out of Khaki.

Since the Armistice 127,679 officers and 2,960,294 men have been demobilised or discharged.

Cigar Girl Lure.

A New York association opposed to national prohibition claims to have surprised the prohibitionists preparing for a campaign to secure the abolition of tobacco after that of alcohol. It makes public extracts from what is described as the textbook of the new movement, which is written by Professor Roman, of Syracuse University, and is entitled "Nicotine Next."

The argument appears to be that smoking is harmful to morals, and one of the extracts published consists of an appeal by the professor to the girls employed at the cigar counters to give up the work because it is conducive to immorality. "Go to any hotel," writes the professor. "You will find the cigar girl subjected to the same form of humiliation and insult that her sister the barmaid formerly endured.

"Men do not take the same attitude toward girl waitresses, because they are not chosen with a stage manager's eye for looks. There should be a law in every State forbidding women to sell tobacco, on the ground that it jeopardises morals."

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMNET.

TEXT OF THE PROVISIONS.

The text of the agreement between the British Government and the Persian Government, which was signed at Teheran on the 9th instant, is as under:

No. 1.

Agreement between the Government of Great Britain and Persia.

Preamble: In virtue of the close ties of friendship which have existed between the two Governments in the past, and in the conviction that it is in the essential and mutual interests of both in future that these ties should be cemented, and that the progress and prosperity of Persia should be promoted to the utmost, it is hereby agreed between the Persian Government on the one hand, and his Britannic Majesty's Minister, acting on behalf of his Government, on the other, as follows:

1. The British Government reiterate, in the most categorical manner, the undertakings which they have repeatedly given in the past to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia.

2. The British Government will supply, at the cost of the Persian Government, the services of whatever expert advisers may, after consultation between the two Governments, be considered necessary for the several departments of the Persian Administration. These advisers shall be engaged on contracts and endowed with adequate powers, the nature of which shall be the matter of agreement between the Persian Government and the advisers.

3. The British Government will supply, at the cost of the Persian Government, such officers and such munitions and equipment of modern type as may be adjudged necessary by a joint commission of military experts, British and Persian, which shall assemble forthwith for the purpose of estimating the needs of Persia in respect of the formation of a uniform force which the Persian Government proposes to create for the establishment and preservation of order in the country and on its frontiers.

4. For the purpose of financing the reforms indicated in clauses 2 and 3 of this agreement, the British Government offer to provide or arrange a substantial loan for the Persian Government, for which adequate security shall be sought by the two Governments in consultation in the revenues of the Customs or other sources of income at the disposal of the Persian Government. Pending the completion of negotiations for such a loan, the British Government will supply on account of it such funds as many be necessary for initiating the said profitable.

5. The British Government, fully recognising the urgent need which exists for the improvement of communications in Persia, with a view both to the extension of trade and the prevention of famine, are prepared to co-operate with the Persian Government for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise in this direction, both by means of railway construction and other forms of transport; subject always to the examination of the problems by experts and to agreement between the two Governments as to the particular projects which may be most necessary, practicable, and profitable.

6. The two Governments agree to the appointment forhwith of a Joint Committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing Customs Tariff with a view to its reconstruction on a basis calculated to accord with the legitimate interests of the country and to promote its prosperity.

Signed at Teheran, August, 9, 1919.

2.

Agreement relating to Loan of £2,000,000 at 7 per cent., redeemable in Twenty Years.

Preamble: Contract between the British Government and the Persian Government with reference to an agreement concluded this day between the said Governments. It is agreed as follows:—

Article 1.—The British Government grant a loan of £2,000,000 sterling to the Persian Government, to be paid to the Persian Government as required in such instalments and at such dates as may be indicated by the Persian Government after the British Financial Adviser shall have taken up the duties of his office at Teheran, as provided for in the aforesaid agreement.

Art. 2.—The Persian Government undertakes to pay interest monthly at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon sums advanced in accordance with Article 1 up to March 20, 1921, and thereafter to pay monthly such amount as will sufficie to liquidate the principal and interest thereon at 7 per cent. per annum in twenty years.

Art. 3.—All the revenues and Customs receipts assigned in virtue of the contract of May 8, 1911, for the repayment of the loan of £1,250,000 are assigned for the repayment of the present loan with continuity of all conditions stipulated in the said contract, and with priority over all debts other than the 1911 loan and subsequent advances made by the British Government. In case of insufficiency of the receipts indicated above the Persian Government undertakes to make good necessary sums from other resources, and for this purpose the Persian Government hereby assigns to the service of the present loan and of the other advances above mentioned, in priority and with continuity of conditions stiuplated in the aforesaid contract, the Customs receipts of all other regions, in so far as these receipts are or shall be at its disposal.

Art. 4.—The Persian Government will have the right of repayment of the present loan at any date of the proceeds of any British loan which it may contract for.

Signed at Teheran, August 9, 1919.

No. 3.

Article 5 of Contract between the Persian Government and the Imperial Bank of Persia relating to the Persian Government Five per cent. Loan of £1,250,000 of May 8, 1911.

(Included for reference.)

5. The Imperial Government of Persia specially assign to the service of the loan, and as a first charge thereon, subject only to prior charges amounting to £15,714 1s. 10d. per annum for three years, and £30,714 1s. 10d. per annum from the year 1913, to the year 1928. The full net customs receipts of every description which the Government now is, or at any time hereafter may be, entitled to collect and receive at all ports be, entitled to collect and receive at all ports or places in the Persian Gulf, including Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mehammerah, and Ahaz, which receipts are hereby made payable to the Bank, and the Imperial Government of Persia hereby engages forthwith after receipt thereof to pay to the Bank all such Customs receipts as aforesaid without deduction other than for actual expenses of administration of the customs of the said ports disbursed prior to the date of such payment.

(a) The Imperial Government of Persia undertakes that throughout the continuance of the loan all sums collected by the Customs Administration shall be paid to the Bank at the ports the collection or at its nearest branch, week by week for meeting the prior charges referred to above and for the service of the loan, and an account of such receipts shall be submitted to the Persian Government by the Bank at the end of each month.

(b) The bank shall, out of the moneys so collected, pay the prior exchanges above-mentioned, and the interest and sinking fund of the loan, and shall hold the surplus at the disposal of the Imperial Government of Persia.

(c) The bank undertakes, out of the moneys so received, to pay on behalf of the Imperial Government of Persia the half-yearly coupon in London, and supervise the working of the sinking fund and service of the loan free of charges connected with the same.

(d) In the event of the Custom receipts of the above-mentioned ports for any three months falling short of the amount required for the prior charges and the service of loan, either for interest or amortisation, the Imperial Government of Persia binds itself to make good such deficiency from other sources of Government revenue, and further, should receipts from these sources fall below the amout required as above, the Persian Government hereby assigns for this purpose the revenue derived from the receipts of the telegraphs—this assignment to constitute a second charge on the said telegraph receipts up to the year 1928, after which the telegraph receipts will be free.

No. 4.

Sir P. Cox to his Highness Vossug-ed-Dowleb.

British Legation, Teheran, August, 9, 1919.

Your Highness,—I trust your Highness has been able, during your successfud direction of affairs of the Persian State, to convince yourself that his Britanic Majesty's Govt. have always endeavoured to support to the utmost the efforts of your Highness's Cabinet on the one hand to restore order and security in the interior of the country, and on the other to maintain a policy of close co-operation between the Persian and British Governments.

As further evidence of the goodwill by which the Cabinet of London is inspired, I am now authorised to inform your Highness that, in the event of the agreement regarding projects of reforms which your Government contemplates introducing in Persia being concluded, his Britanic Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to co-operate with the Persian Government with a view to the realisation of the following desiderata:

1. The revision of the treaties actually in force between the two Powers.

2. The claim of Persia to compensation for material damage suffered at the hands of other belligerents.

3. The rectification of the frontier of Persia at the points where it is agreed upon by the parties to be justifiable.

The precise manner, time, and means to be chosen for pursuing these aims shall be discussed, as soons as practicable, by the two Governments,—I have, etc.,

P. Z. COX.

Sir P. Cox to his Highness Vossug-ed-Dowleb.

British Legation, Teheran, August 9, 1919.

Your Highness,—With reference to the second desideratum indicated in my previous letter of to-day's date, it is understood and agreed between the two Governments reciprocally that, on the one hand, His Majesty's Government will not claim from the Government of His Majesty the Shah the cost of the maintenance of British troops to send to Persia owing to Persia's want of power to defend her neutrality, and that on the other hand the Persian Government will not claim from the British as indemnity for any damage which may have been caused by the said troops during their presence in Persia territory.

It is to be understood, however, that this agreement of the two parties does not in any way effect the claims of individuals and private institutions, which will be dealt with independently.

A note from your Highness informing me that you accept this portion on behalf of the Persian Government will suffice to record the agreement of the two Governments on this subject.—I have, etc.

P. Z. Cox.

FRENCH PRESS BITTER.

Publication of this agreement aroused some bitter comments in the French Press—largely owing to dissatisfaction arising out of the Syrian dealock. Prompt reassurance from London did not wholly convince French critics, as may be seen from the following comments.

It appears, says "Le Temps" that the integrity and independence of Persia are explicitly upheld by the new Anglo-Persian agreement. Similar expressions were used in the Anglo-Russian arrangement of August 31, 1907. It is difficult to give them a different sense ni 1919, that of mere oratorical precaution. However imperfectly the contents are known in Europe, it is easy to satisfy oneself that the new agreement affects Persia's independence. Since the Persian Government undertakes to entrust its Army to British officers and its finances to British specialists it has no longer any independent force or any independent resources wherewith to exercise its sovereignty and practise its own policy. Yet Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations says "Members of the League bind themselves to respect, and maintain against all external aggression the territorial integrity and present political independence of all members of the League."

The "Temps" dismisses as pharasaical the argument that the Treaty is not yet in force. But Persia by its constitution must submit all treaties, conventions, etc., for the approval of the National Consulative Assembly, with the exception of treaties which for State, reasons and in the public interest must be kept secret, and this latter clause does not apply here. Until, therefore, the Assembly has voted the Treaty it is non-existent. But the Assembly in question is not yet reconstructed. Regular elections have only been practically carried out. Neither the nation nor the Government are free, being under the *regime* of the British military occupation. Even if the British troops leave, and even if the elections are completed, and the Assembly ractifies the agreement Article 10 of the Covenant of the League renders dismemberment of Persian independence illicit, and the Anglo-Persian agreement will be destroyed by Article 20 of the Covenant, The "Temps" continues:—

By showing thus the position in law we have no thought of interest at the back of our heads. Far be it from us to say to our British Allies "offer us compensation elsewhere and our scruples will vanish." To suggest the acceptance of a bargain of such a kind would be to compromise our titles elsewhere. . . . . If we invoke the law it is because we sincerely desire the reign of law in the East as well as in the West.

Did not, asks the "Temps" in conclusion, the British Government perceive the contrast and irreconcilable antagonism between the policy it was practising in Persia and the engagements it was entering into here? It is on an engagement of Great Britain, an engagement attached to the Covenant of the League of Nations, that France's security in the Europe of to-morrow rests in part. "We cannot support the thought that British promises are subject to discussion even when applying to Asia."

The "Liberte" remarks:—

Our Allies across the Channel affirm with a sincerity we have no idea of doubting that they have never dreamed of laying hands upon the independence of Persia . . and that it is simply a case of a sphere of influence compatible with respect for the independence and integrity of Persia. But why does what is normal in the case of the hereditary States of the Shah cease suddenly to be normal when it is a question of Syria considered for the needs of the cause as a fief of Feisal. Where are the rights of this Emir or his father King Hussein over Damascus and Aleppo? What are their titles?

The "Popularie" bluntly rebukes the "Temps," "Echo de Paris," and other journals for their lamentations, which, it says, have a false ring, it taunts them with their indifference towards the rights of peoples in Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere, and claims for Socialist journals alone the right to criticize and denounce British Imperialism. It hopes the Labour Party will think as it does.

LANSING HITS OUT OVER PERSIA.

Mr. Griffin Barry, writing to the "Daily News", from Paris in mail week says:—The British Government's acquisition of Persia has had an instant effect in America.

There it means help for the reactionaries who are attempting to kill the feeble form of the League of Nations. These politicians, headed by Senator Lodge, have promptly pointed out that the British coup in Teheran means, so far as America is concerned, one more vote for Great Britain in the League.

The United States, under the present system, has one vote and the British six, due to the granting of separate voices to each of her Colonies and the States under her control.

Secretary Lansing has broken his rule of silence, and at last lent his weight definitely against American participation in the League as it stands.

LANSING'S REVELATIONS.

In a message just received here, Lansing says that America tried to let Persia get a hearing in Paris, but failed. The Paris delegation of Persian Liberals was denied access to Lord Curzon, and the British Legation in Teheran negotiated a secret treaty with a small group of politicians in Persia. This group was appointed to the control of the Ministry as soon as the Treaty was signed, and the rebel delegation in Paris was dismissed. Thus the dangerous and secret game was played.

"Great Britain has not only enormously increased her Empire," says the American Secretary of State," but has surrounded India with British-controlled countries on all sides, with the single exception of Chinese Turkestan."

COMMENTS OF BRITISH PRESS.

"The Daily News":—Now these negotiations have a history. For months past, a Persian delegation has been in Paris seeking to lay certain specific questions before the Peace Conference. Is it the fact that every nation was willing that they should be heard except one—and that one Great Britain? It was desired to engage certain French educational officials for Persia. Is it the fact that that intention was vetoed by Great Britain, which insisted on a British monopoly Application was made for a declaration of the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian "partition" agreement of 1907. Is it the fact that abrogation was refused by Great Britain on the puerile and cynical plea that there was no effective Russian Government in being to endorse the abrogation? We are content to ask these questions as questions, but there is little enough doubt about the facts. What is the position now? Great Britain having secured by the present agreement a position of monopoly in Persia is prepared to consider doing herself, and as between herself and Persia, what Persia desired the Peace Conference to do in the name of the Allies as a whole. Why did Great Britain frustrate that legitimate and reasonable desire? Was it in order to retain a lever to raise herself into the position of preponderance she obtains by the present Treaty? The suspicion may be ill-founded. We should be thankful to be convinced that it was. But few agreements have worn an uglier look.

"The Morning Post":—There can be no doubt that the new agreement, for whose successful negotiation the Government and the Foreign Office deserve every credit, should prove a valuable guarantee for future peace in the East. This country may not unjustifiably take pride in the confidence with which Persia, after the disorganisation and agitation of the war, turns to Great Britain as the Power to be trusted. We may indeed claim that such a trust has never been abused; and that it has been exercised in his Majesty's Eastern Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates with the single desire to ensure the best interests of the inhabitants. In the case of Persia we gain neither territory nor domination, but the opportunity of helping to establish and build up the civilisation of a friendly people. When his Majesty the Shah of Persia visits this country he will be assured of a cordial welcome. We do not think that the new agreement can arouse the objection of any foreign Government; and, indeed, the services of British troops during the war, when they occupied the Caspian region, took Baghdad, and held (what they still hold) the line from Baghdad to Kasvin, thus preventing the Germans from entering Asia by that route, entitle this country to some recognition.

"The Daily Mail":—The Persians are a race with a great martial history. Their chief present needs are financial solvency, order, and better communication. They do not at present need any great system of railways, but the country is one where motor transport might render immense services. We have rid them of their great enemy, the Turk, and they no longer feel the pressure of Russia. We have now given them the power of carrying out reforms under their young Sovereign and regaining their ancient greatness, while we have closed the door against German and Bolshevist intrigues which used them mercilessly as pawns in a game that could only bring their ruin.

"The Daily Chronicle":—No doubt we shall be accused of endeavouring to establish in Persia a second Egypt. But that is not the intention, nor is it to the interests of this country. A prosperous, well-governed, self-dependent and friendly Persia will be of infinitely more value to us than a discontended dependency with a frontier bordering upon Russia. Here is a case where our interests really do coincide with those of Persia. It is to her interests and ours to shut the door to concession hunters. It is to her interest and ours to check the intrigues of Young Turks, Bolsheviks, discontented Mohammedans, and adventurers. It is to her interest and ours that she should be free, for even if we wanted, which we do not, another Egypt, we should not wish to have it in that place, above all others, where we need a friendly buffer State. We want an independent Persia for precisely the same reason that we have always wanted an independent Afghanistan.

"The Manchester Guardian":—To begin with, we pledge ourselves in the strongest terms "to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia," but as we have done the same thing several times before, with the final result of the 1907 Agreement, this by itself will hardly give great comfort to the Persian Government. Still, there can be no doubt that this does really represent alike the policy and the interest of this country, and therefore, in the absence of any strong temptation to the contrary, we shall certainly respect our undertaking. Further, we undertake to supply "expert advisers" for the several departments of the Persian administration on terms and with powers to be mutually agreed. We undertake also to reconstitute the at present extremely disorganised Persian army and to supply it with "such officers and such munitions and equipment of modern type" as a joint commission of military experts of the two countries may judge to be necessary. As we ourselves shall hem in Persia on both sides it might be supposed that little would be required beyond a police force. But then, to be sure, there are always the Bolsheviks looming on the horizon, and it is impossible to say how large an army and what engines of war of the most "modern type" may not be needed in order to counteract the inflow, if not of Balshevik arms, yet of the more deadly Bolshevik doctrines. In order to finance administrative reform and military reconstruction we offer a loan of £2,000,000 at the generous rate of 7 per cent., secured on the Persian Customs, and we offer further to assist in the construction of the much-needed roads and railways by "the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise," and to concur in the revision of the existing contractual Custom tariff. Finally, as an annex to the treaty, a letter from the British Minister at Teheran to the Persian Prime Minister holds out hopes of the revision of existing treaties, of compensation in some form for the material damage suffered by Persia during the war, and of some "recitification" of the Persian frontier, as a slight concession to certain rather extravagant claims which it will be remembered, were put forward by a Persian Delegation at the Paris Conference and there received but the scantiest attention. As to all which it may be said that if these things were done by any other Power we should say they amounted to a veiled protectorate, but as they are done by us we shall neither say it nor think it, whatever ill-natured people may think or say. Everything depends on the spirit in which such an agreement is worked. Honestly and honourably worked, with some approach to a disinterested regard for Persian interests and the growth of the spirit of independence in Persia, it may prove the beginning of a new and better era for a once great people. It will be for public men and for the people at large here to see that this is done. But it will need all our vigiliance and all our goodwill

"The Daily Telegraph":—

The obvious criticism of such an arrangement is that it may turn out to be only a half-way house towards an ultimate British Protectorate over Persia. But this is not the case. Persia herself is to be confirmed in her independence and national integrity. The British Government are prepared to repeat pledges and undertakings which they have repeatedly given in the past, to respect absolutely and unconditionally Persia as an independent nationality. No covetous designs of any kind underlie our agreement. What we desire is that the ravages of foreign intrigue and jealousies between rival Powers, with all the disorganisation which they may entail as their inevitable sequel, shall be brought to an end, the destinies of the kingdom being left in the hands of her own Government. Possibly it may be urged, at all events by those who have grown such extreme anxiety to limit the range of our influence in the East, that we ought to leave Persia alone, and that she should be allowed, according to her destiny, either to succeed or to fail without any interference on our part. To such a criticism there is only one answer. It is impossible for us to be absolutely disinterested in all that has been happening in Persia, partly because of the magnitude of our interests in the country, partly—and this is perhaps a stronger consideration—because of the future safety of our Eastern Empire. During recent troubles in Afghanistan we were constantly reminded of the existence of intrigues engineered by Bolsheviks whose emissaries showed a peculiar activity on the North-Western Indian frontier, as they are apparently doing in Baluchistan also. What would happen if we refused to go to the help of Persia and allowed her to stand alone? There is every reason to suppose from our past experience that in a very short time the whole country would be overrun by Bolshevik agents, and that our communications with the East would be gravely imperilled. because between our Indian Empire and Mespotamia there existed a perpetual hot-bed or forcing-ground of enemy intrigue, political disorder, and financial anarchy. The critic who says that we ought to wash our hands of Persia should be asked to look at the map and discover what a grave difference it would make to us were Persia to be our foe instead of our friend. Our experiences in the earlier portion of the war are surely sufficient on this point. In our new agreement with the Shah and his Government, even though it may be necessary to supply officers and munitions of war, we have at all events furnished, if its provisions be successfully carried out, a valuable guarantee not only for the safety of India but the whole Empire.

"The Times":—This summary covers the whole purport of the Agreement and its annexes, and we trust it will now be plain that the hasty misconceptions of some sections of the French Press are unfounded. The wish of the British Government is that Persia shall stand on her own feet, and with the aid now given to her she should be able to reorganize her Administration. The revived friendship between the two countries will be exemplified by the visit which the young Shah is about to pay to these Islands. The Agreement has the full support of the Persian Government, and without the cordial aid of leading Ministers at Teheran it could never have been concluded. The regeneration of Persia really rests, in the last resort, with the Persians themselves. They have now a renewed opportunity to show their capacity for enlightened government. If they cease from internal strife and purge their Department of corruption, the Agreement should help to produce a definite stablization of the Middle East, of which the Kingdom of Persia is the core. The only part of the Agreement which we regard with misgiving is the reference to railway construction. Persia's first need is roads, not railways. Her population is too scanty and her resources too few to permit large railway schemes. On the other hand, there never was a country more admirably suited for a widespread system of motor transport, and we trust roads and motor vehicles will be given the foremost place in any programme of internal development.

CONFUSION OF SOUTH INDIAN NAMES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write the following simple facts from personal experience, the publication of which may tend to remove the misconception of the South Indian names.

I see so many of the South Indians coming to Bombay contracting their names in the most preposterous way. They omit their proper names and give only their title names (this is not the correct expression) such as "V. K. Nair" "P. P. Iyer." "A. S Iyengar," "E. R. Menon," "B. V. S. Naidu" etc. The names 'Nair', 'Iyer', 'Iyengar' 'Menon, 'Naidu' are neither their proper names nor their family names. They practically represent only the community to which they belong. This system leads the Bombay people to misunderstand and if one with such a name goes to a gentleman of Bombay, he is often asked "Are you related to Mr. Menon of——, or are you related to Mr. Iyer of——, etc." It is not the fault of the Bombay people that they make such a query, but the blame is solely on the South Indians who mislead them. I think, it was through this misconception that a correspondent stated in the "Times of India" the other day that the late Dr. T. M. Nair was a relative of Dr. A. L. Nair, the proprietor of Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Bombay. I had a practical experience the other day. I sent my specs for some repairs to Messrs. Barton & Co., Hornby Road and the gentleman in charge of that branch kept the specs with him and sent his peon with a bill for Rs. 8, with a slip wherein he mentioned that the bill was standing against me for the last one year. Of course, I was much surprised as I had absolutely no dealings at all till that day with Messrs. Barton & Co. I had to go to them. No explanation from me was necessary and he said that one Mr. Menon owed him Rs. 8 last year and he thought I was the person. This is only one instance and many such are common.

If these South Indians really want to imitate others and use their surnames in the ideal sense, let them imitate Mr. R. M. Palat, the son of Sir Sankaran Nair. "Palat" is the family name which should be the real surname. Prof. M. A. Kandath of Madras is another typical instance of a gentleman using the surname in the proper sense. It is among those coming from Malabar that this contraction of name is mostly found. What is the use of a name? If it is intended to distinguish one person from the others, I fear the name "Menon" or "Nair" or "Iyer" will not serve that purpose. Will the new comers from South India think a little on this point and avoid further confusion in the names by adding some more "Iyers, Iyengars' Menons, Naidus, Nairs, etc."? It is difficult for those who have already established their names in the contracted forms to alter them at present.—Yours, etc.,

A SOUTH INDIAN.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER'S" COMMENTS.

To our mind, however, the defence of the administration of the Panjab under martial law, is every whit as lame and unconvincing as the Viceroy's remarks on the Afgnan muddle. The secret of the ineptitude in either case is to be found in a sentence in His Excellency's speech. "I promised", said His Excellency, "support to the head of each Local Government for such measures as he thought it might be necessary to take and that support was given unwaveringly throughout." His Excellency seems to be proud of his part but, in our humble opinion, it is very poor statesmanship after all. We do not want a Viceroy to let the Provincial Governments do what they like and then to find more or less plausible reasons for justifying them. The Viceroy is the representative of His Majesty as well as the head of the Indian Administration and in both capacities he is charged with the duty of protecting His Majesty's subjects from being oppressed by subordinate administrations. It was Lord Curzon, we think, who laid down that it was the duty of the Government of India to see that Provincial Governments do not degenerate into petty despotisms. It may sound chivalrous to bureaucratic ears for the Viceroy to say that he promised support to Provincial Governments and carried out his promise unwaveringly, but what does it really come to? It simply comes to this—that the Vicero abdicated his functions, utterly ignored his responsibility to His Majesty's subjects, and allowed the Panjab satrap to do all that he did under cover of the Governor-General's supreme authority. In view of Lord Chelmsford's confession, the credit due to Sir George Lloyd's admirable statesmanship in Bombay is magnified a hundred-fold. His Excellency's theory of the origin of the Panjab situation, we are sorry to say, is more ingenious than ingenuous. He said: "Last session certain hon. members during the passage of the Rowlatt Bill gave me warnings of an almost minatory character that if that Bill passed into law there would be agitation of a serious nature. I think the hon. members will realise that no Government could deviate from a policy which it regarded as essential on account of any threat of agitation. However, there were those who thought that it was necessary to make good this threat, and as a consequence the deplorable events occurred which are to be the subject of an enquiry." This means that the agitation was created in order to give effect to the threat, said to have been expressed in the Legislative Council. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Jinnah and others emphatically repudiated the charge in the Legislative Council and pointed out that they were only echoing the feeling in the country. This can be verified by reference to the files of newspapers. We ourselves wrote protesting strongly against the Bills as soon as they were published, before the last session of the Legislative Council met. Other Indian papers did the same. Mr. Gandhi entered the lists at a much later stage and nobody can say that his object was to give effect to the alleged threats of the Indian non-official members of the Council. His Excellency's theory cannot stand a moment's scrutiny. We have only space left to-day to express the general dissatisfaction felt at the constitution of the Committee which is to inquire into the Panjab occurrences. In the first place, it is unsatisfactory that the Committee is making its report not to the Secretary of State, but to the Government of India. The Committee consists of Lord Hunter, formerly Solicitor-General for Scotland as Chairman, and Mr. Justice Rankin, the Honourable Mr. Rice, Major General Sir George Barrow, Sir Chamnlal Setalvad, and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad. The fact that the Viceroy felt it necessary to indicate the minor office in some previous Ministry held by the Chairman, shows that his is not, by any means, a name of great authority in British politics. Of the five members, three are officials, one is a Gwalior State official who, certainly, cannot be expected to appreciate the British Indian point of view, and only one namely, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is qualified by his public life and professional career to take an independent and strictly judicial view of the matters under inquiry.

BUREAUCRACY AND CASTE.

"Young India" publishes the papers relating to the order of the Government of Bombay employing additional police in Nadiad for one year at a cost of about Rs. 16,000, the whole amount to be recovered by a rate assessed upon the Bania and Patidar residents of the town. This is a sequel to the derailment of the troop train at Nadiad in April last during the disturbances which followed the reported arrest of Mr. Gandhi on his way to Delhi. To begin with, this form of collective punishment is, in our opinion, a relic of barbarism. It may be the only method of bringing home offences against person and property to the tribes on the North Western Frontier. It is absolutely unjust when applied to the inhabitants of Nadiad. The Collector of the District, it may be observed in passing, had soon after the derailment conveyed to the Nadiad Municipality his appreciation of the "very general respect for law and order which they (the citizens) maintained during the period of strain and excitement which is now (this was written on the 21st April) happily passed away; special thanks are due to those of the leaders who used their influence in the direction of moderation." It is true that he pointed out that one serious offence had been committed within the limits of the town and that the responsibility for this it must rest upon the Nadiad public unless they transferred it definitely elsewhere. But the solitary offence cannot wipe out the credit for the general orderliness of the people, which the Collector so liberally tendered to the Municipality. However that may be, we respectfully protest against fining the people of Nadiad for the offence of some, it may be several individuals.

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WOES OF WORKMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you will kindly find space for the following paragraphs in your valued paper that has always most fearlessly championed the cause of the oppressed, rich and poor alike, at great risks and heavy losses.

The time has fully come when those who have the welfare of the Indian poor deeply at heart should study closely and carefully the conditions of the labourers working in the mills at our great industrial centres. Nothing is more disappointing in the long report of the Industrial Commission than to note the scanty attention that has been paid to this subject and the inconclusive results which have been reached by the Commissioners. The Report, from beginning to end, has been written from the capitalistic point of view, and Labour is treated in a cursely and haphazard way."

I am quoting Mr. C. F. Andrews. He is not a Bolshevik agitator. What he writes is not "the ebullitions of an unsuccessful employe." He has no axe of his own to grind. Coming from the pen of such a disinterested gentleman, the above passages must convince any doubters that the capitalists are not a patriotic self-sacrificing body that they loudly claim to be, and are represented as such by a clique of admirers.

But Mr. Andrews says that he has not studied the problems of labour in India. A workman earnestly hopes that he would soon start to do so, and earn the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of poor creatures sweating and struggling from dawn to sunset all-through a miserable life time for some scanty means to keep them alive from day to day. The labourers are being actually ground to death. The care and attention given to the engines and machineries, to the buildings and other materials—even that is not given to the poor human beings who contribute so very much to fatten the voracious purses of the capitalists. The labourers are treated merely as a soulless factor in production. The ignorance, poverty, and the horrible ill-health of these people seem to be nobody's concern. The miseries under which they live are simply unspeakable. The periodical reports of the Factory Inspectors bristle with instances of evasions of the Factory Act. Women and children are employed at untimely hours and overworked as much as safely possible.

Patience and moderation become extremely difficult virtues to practice for a workman who has suffered the miseries and is daily seeing hundreds of his kind helplessly suffering, while commissions, conferences, and other bodies, from the Himalayan heights issue out to the world their reports recommending elaborate schemes to improve the condition of the labourers, with a view, not to make their lives happier and worth living for the aim, but to simply make them more efficient machines of production. The Industrial Commission did not touch the fringe of the vast problem as to how to ameliorate the wretched conditions of the labourers, in the course of their long tours and investigations. Like some other most important matters, such as fiscal autonomy, this question also perhaps was not within their powers to investigate. But whenever evidence were taken on the subject, some of the Commissioners showed such uneasiness and excitement as even Sir A. Conan Doyle wouldn't be able to create by his best spiritual demonstrations before a class of most nervous convent girls. The monstrous phantom of Japanese competition was haunting and pitiably tormenting Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy whenever the question of an eight-hour day for mill labourers was being discussed. Combating evidences were extracted to defeat a just measure which, if adopted, would have been a great boon to the uncomplaining over-worked labourers. If the reform were really ruinous to the industry, Sir Dorab would not advocate it.

Our mills and factories afford ample opportunities for really able men to economise the cost of production and successfully face the Japanese competition. The industrial organisations in India are unscientific, dangerously top heavy, and horribly extravagant. It is no exaggeration to say that almost all criticisms against the bureaucracy of this country are applicable to the industrial organisations: the one has so much the likeness of the other in form and spirit that a stranger can at once say unmistakably the relation between them—a true child of the old parent.

There is a lot of lip sympathy spent over the pitiable condition of labourers, but not an ounce of action. Regarding the mill-labourers, both the Government and the mill owners ignore their duties. Each group tries to shift its responsibilities to the other, both the Government and the employers share the reproach of a vast section of a civilised nation under the most civilised Government being left uncared to live or die. Bundles of statistics, volumes of reports, cannot express the piercing pangs of a workman reaching home at dusk totally collapsed after a full long day's sweating to find that he has to snatch away a few morsels from the very mouths of his dear little children to keep him alive for the next day's task. What man on earth will think of education, of sanitation, or of co-operation when his very soul threatens to desert its abode? And yet it is to this lot of people that our Government and industrialists administer doses of their patent remedies highly concentrated with economical and hygienic wisdom. Good masters, we had enough of these prescriptions; for God's sake give us some other medicines, real good stuff made in Hindustan. We ask for no charity, we require none to lavish benevolence on us; but cannot we expect those for whom we sweat to be humane, to return faith for faith, and to be magnanimous."—Yours, etc.,

THISMARKHAN.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

On August 7 a deputation was led to the Secretary of State for India by the celebrated Indian poetess, Mrs. Sairojini Naidu, to urge that some form of suffrage for women should be included in the Government of India Bill. Mrs. Naidu was supported by the Princess Sophia A. Duleep Singh, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Dube, Mrs. B. Bhola Nath, Mrs. Kotwal, Mrs. P. L. Roy, and Mrs. N. C. Sen. Accompanying these ladies were the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel (General Secretary of the Indian National Congress), the Hon. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer (of the Home Rule League for India), the Hon. Mr. Kamat and P. C. Roy (Moderate Delegates). Mr. A. Yusuf Ali (ex-Indian Civil Service) and Mr. St. Nihal Singh were also present.

Mrs. Naidu dealt with the ancient historical position of the Indian woman, and denied that suffrage would be a novel or radical departure. Mrs. Besant dwelt upon the fact that limitation of the new electoral roll to men would for the first time introduce into Indian politics a disqualification based upon sex. Mrs. N. C. Sen dealt capably with the purdah difficulty, explaining how purdah nashin often managed to transact much business through their legal advisers. If there were any genuine intention of giving women the vote, machinery could easily be devised.

Mrs. Roy claimed that in matters pertaining to the home, children and society, Indian women had a distinct contribution to make, and therefore should be enfranchised.

Mr. Yusuf Ali explained Indian women could and did vote through their agents for the election of certain officials, although observing strict purdah.

The Hon. Mr. Patel urged the Secretary of State to look at the question as Indian men would do it in power. "What would they do?" queried Mr. Montagu. "They would enfranchise women," replied Mr. Patel.

The Secretary of State told the deputation that the question was one of vital importance, because, if not at the present time, certainly after the first statutory Commission of Enquiry, it would be a question which Indian men would be in a position to decide for themselves. He placed considerable importance on the question of the practical working of woman's suffrage in the shape of special machinery to allow of the recording of their votes by women, for this had a bearing on the issue of how far woman suffrage would assist in influencing old social customs at present prevailing among some classes of women in India. Throughout his political career he had advocated woman suffrage in Great Britain. He and the other members of the Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill were making a most detailed enquiry into the subject of including women in the Indian franchise scheme. For this reason he must reserve his personal view and that of the Committee, but all the points by the deputation would receive their fullest consideration.—"India."

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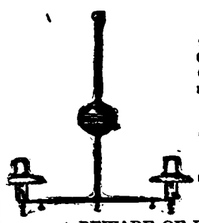

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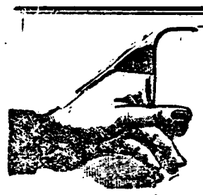

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The Etiology of the Punjab Disorder.

BY MR. ALFRED NUNDY, BAR-AT-LAW.

So far, I may venture to say, the following points have been established; that in certain parts of the Punjab the most deplorable excesses were committed, that they were committed by the town mobs and ruffians from amongst the lower orders, that the Punjab Government has advanced a theory that these were incited by political agitators drawn from amongst the educated classes as the result of a huge conspiracy against the English Government, that there is no evidence forthcoming to establish the truth of these charges, and that Sir Michael O'Dwyer took effectual steps to prevent the people from making public their version of the disturbances or of the steps, whether legitimate or illegitimate, taken by Government for their suppression. It is because the mouths of the people of the Punjab are closed that I, an outsider, have taken up their cause. And here a few words of personal explanation are necessary to show that I am not altogether incompetent to discharge the self-imposed duty of speaking for the people that have been gagged. After a residence of twelve years in the Punjab I retired to Dehra Dun a year ago, but even during this period I have had occasion to visit that province, which has kept me in touch with the course of events there and with the men that were engaged in carrying on a political agitation. During my twelve years' residence I was brought closely into contact with all classes of officials and non-officials as editor of the "Tribune," Public Prosecutor of Rawalpindi, from which position I retired under the age rules, and as counsel for certain Banking Companies in Liquidation. With the officials I was on most cordial terms and to Sir Michael O'Dwyer I was under a personal obligation for giving me a years' extension of service as Public Prosecutor. Since my appointment as such in 1909, I have taken no part in political movements and even since my retirement I have not attended a public meeting so that I may fairly claim to be outside the ranks of a political agitator. But I felt strongly that the Punjab Government had taken up an attitude as regards the disorders there which was not defensible. If it honestly believed that at the root of the disorders were the false and malicious misrepresentations made by political agitators as to the provisions of the Rowlatt Act, which so inflamed the minds of the masses as to lead them to commit certain most regrettable excesses, this only proves how prone the human mind is to accept a theory which has expediency and self-defence as its recommendation. Most of the barristers and pleaders were personal friends or acquaintances of mine and I have a deep-rooted conviction that though they may have used language that was exaggerated in assailing the Rowlatt Act, they could not consciously have indulged in any incitement of the people towards the perpetration of crimes or excesses of a revolutionary nature. To this conclusion I was further led by the fact that I happened to have personal knowledge of certain very significant facts and incidents in connection with the administration of the Punjab by Sir Michael O'Dwyer within the last three or four years, which strongly impressed me with the view that causes, apart from the incitement of political agitators, impelled the masses to the perpetration of serious outbreaks. It was owing to the Indian journals being suppressed and the people being gagged that these matters, as to which I possessed no exclusive knowledge, were not published to the world. As it was, there was the Government version on the one side and no other version on the people's side. This led me to give publicity, by means of certain articles published in the "Leader" of Allahabad, to my view on this subject, not necessarily by way of criticism of the Government but to elicit the truth as to these disorders, their causes, their extent, the personality of those proved to be active participators in them and the action of Government in proclaiming martial law.

Rowlatt Act.

In various parts of India there was an almost simultaneous outbreak of disturbances, and they were all in connection with the Rowlatt Act. I confess I was at no time enthusiastic about this Act on one side or the other. It seemed to me that there was a good deal of force in the contention of Government that the Act was intended to cope with anarchical and revolutionary crime and that peaceful and law-abiding citizens had nothing to fear from it. The provisions of the Act were not to be applied in any part of India unless the Government was satisfied that it was required in the public interest on account of the prevalence of an anarchical or revolutionary movement, leading to the commission of serious offences. Even where such conditions were found to prevail three different parts of the Act were to be separately brought into force in three successive stages according to the seriousness of the situation. On the other hand the Indian point of view, which was urged by the non-official Indian members of Legislative Council with all earnestness, had as much sound reason to commend it. They sympathised with the desire and the effort of Government to put down revolutionary crime, and as to their good faith they pointed to the support they had given the Defence of India Act, they urged that happily there was almost a complete subsidence of seditious crimes, and the continuance of an Act passed to meet an emergency was a slur on the loyalty of the people, that as the Government had committed itself to the carrying out of constitutional reform, which would by granting certain much-sought-for privileges promote a better feeling as between the rulers and the ruled, there was every reason to hope that there would be no recrudescence of revolutionary crimes, and therefore there was no necessity for any exceptional Act, which only gives the police an opportunity to harrass the people. Should however occasion arise for any such measure it would be cordially supported by all classes and communities. I think the Government would have been well-advised if it had acceded to the unanimous demands of the people.

Holding as I did the views expressed above in respect to the Rowlatt Act, the wisdom of foisting passive resistance on to it did not seem to be very clear. For Mr. Gandhi I entertain great respect, and the purity of his motives is beyond question, but considering that this Act is not yet operative and the enforcement of its provisions would depend on various contingencies which may or may not arise and that the proposal to break other laws is opposed to the ordinary maxims of expediency and morality, it certainly seemed to me that the application of passive resistance in connection with the Rowlatt Act was, both in theory and in practice, as illogical as it was indefensible and struck at the root of those principles on which rests the whole fabric of law and order. The worst apprehensions of those who entertained these views, and they are commonly held by the Moderate party in India, were soon realised; for the Satyagraha celebrations afforded an occasion for people who knew nothing and cared nothing for the Rowlatt Act to hold disorderly meetings which eventually culminated in outrages and crimes of a revolutionary nature. Mr. Gandhi has been forced to admit that he had miscalculated the chances of what was a good and patriotic movement being abused, and it is to be hoped he will reconsider his proposal to resume passive resistance on different lines, which I entirely deprecate. It was a blunder on the part of his followers to have tried to associate with themselves the ignorant masses whom, as they found afterwards, they were unable to control. These had their own axe to grind and constituted a material that was easily inflammable. So far as I can see the only good result of the political leaders calling to their aid the masses has been to disabuse the minds of the bureaucracy as to the correctness of a pet theory of theirs. A stock argument levelled against the educated classes has been that they are not in touch with the masses, that honour being reserved for themselves. The demand for the most urgent reforms has been resisted on the ground that it was being pressed by an infinitesimal section of Indian society, while the body politic was either voiceless or opposed to those who professed to speak on their behalf. Recent events afford a rude awakening from this dream, out of which considerable capital has hitherto been made by English officials, who set themselves up as the benefactors and protectors of the ignorant masses as against the alleged selfish demands of the educated classes. Here was one strong reason why the bureaucracy claimed it was sacrilege to interfere with their power, their prestige and their privileges. And now their proteges have thrown them over with a vengeance. At the same time they have increased the responsibility of the educated classes who, it is to be hoped, will so shape their dealings with their humbler brethren as not to land them in positions where by reason of the absence of experience and education they may be led to indulge in a course of conduct detrimental to their best interests. The defection of the masses has so mortified the Government and its agents that they are hugging the belief that it could only have been effected by foul and unfair means. It was not necessary to resort to these, for the educated classes besides being the kith and kin are their natural leaders and recent events have afforded convincing evidence of this fact.

Rulers out of touch with people.

If I were asked what is the most serious defect of the English rule in India, I would say it consists in the rulers being entirely out of sympathy with the people, due to the fact that they are not in touch with them and do not understand them. And it is a matter for regret that this antagonism is daily increasing. At one time it could have been correctly stated that British rule in this country was a benevolent despotism. Owing to altered conditions the despotism remains, but the benevolence is gone. This was inevitable, and for it I do not lay the entire blame on the rulers, for a class of persons has sprung up under the influence of English education and European culture who do not want benevolence, but justice instead, and fair play and a recognition of their rights as civilised beings. I admit that of late English statesmen and the English nation have shown a desposition to recognise these rights and are endeavouring with good will to give practical effect to certain promises made by them which will naturally affect the administration of the country by a gradual transfer of power into the hands of the people. It was but natural to expect that this would lead to closer and more cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled, but we find instead disturbances, more or less serious, breaking out in various parts of India, fomented, it is said, by the educated classes—those very people who will gain most by the constitutional changes which are under consideration. Here is a problem which demands solution. I have more than once stated that the English nation would do well to recognise the fact that considerable discontent prevails throughout the length and breadth of India, amongst all classes and all communities. The border line between discontent and disaffection is sometimes very thin. The lapse to disaffection cannot be prevented by machine-guns and bombs and martial law. The starting of a campaign against political agitators is by no means the test of a strong and wise administration, and loyalty secured by means of repression is a very slender reed to rely upon. "Coercion," says Lord Churchill, "is a double-edged weapon, and has before now fatally wounded those administrations which have been compelled by their own folly to have recourse to it." The political agitator is the direct product of English education, and he has come to stay. Nothing can drive him out.

The remedy for the present unrest lies in the removal of the causes of discontent. It will be said I am flogging a dead horse, for this is a nostrum which receives universal approval. No doubt it does in theory, but its practical application is conspicuous by its absence. This can be done most effectively by the bureaucracy who rule over India, but at present they are suffering from a greater unrest than even the people of the country. The reform proposals have completely upset their mental equilibrium. They have sounded their death knell. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we need not be surprised that their minds are at present engrossed in the consideration of the question how they can best preserve their position, their power and their prestige. Their efforts have been so far successful that they have captured the Viceroy, whose final proposals as to the status and functions of the Civil Service vary considerably from those made in the Reform Report signed by himself and Mr. Montagu. The latter is indeed a hard nut to crack, and in their impotence the members of the Civil Service content themselves with muttering anathemas against one who is determined to reduce them to a level, the very thought of which is heart-rending to them. Anyhow the bureaucracy have first to think of themselves, then of the discharge of their respective official and domestic duties and by this time their energies are so exhausted that there is neither time nor inclination to do anything to remove the grievances which together contribute towards promoting discontent amongst the people. Now these, whilst they are gratified with the kind and sympathetic expressions of opinion of English statesmen, have to deal with the man on the spot who for long decades has had the shaping of the policy to be pursued in India and is not prepared all at once to surrender his rights. Mr. Montagu called the announcement of the 20th August, 1917, "the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history," but as to this one of the chief organs of the bureaucracy has to say that "it was made entirely without inquiry and by an ambitious Secretary of State whose irresponsibility had previously been proved upon various occasions, in a word, by a politician, handicapped by ignorance but self-opinionated and self-assertive, and letting the latter traits override that caution which would have in a wiser man—in a statesman—directed action." Can it be wondered then that the promise of drastic reforms supplies but cold comfort, and the discontent goes on simmering and sometimes develops into a course of action that is to be deprecated from all points of view?

Causes of unrest.

That there are a variety of causes, political, social, industrial and religious—as in the case of Mahomedans—which are at work to promote unrest and discontent I have pointed out in detail elsewhere, and it will serve no good purpose to reiterate them here. Some of these have been noticed by the Secretary of State in his Budget Speech, and in spite of the forces that are at work to obstruct the good intentions of English statesmen, I think we may well take to heart the closing words of this address in which is outlined the policy, that after due deliberation, it has been decided to pursue towards India.—"I would put first the maintenance of order; secondly, a searching and tireless effort to investigate the causes of disorder and discontent, to remove those which are removeable, to eradicate the sources of disturbance and disorder, and to go on with a determination courageous, unhesitating, zealous—to make of India what may be very loosely described as a union of great self-governing countries, entrusted with the custody of their own well-being, partners in the great freedom-loving British monwealth." A bright prospect for India is here outlined which will add to the glory of England.

But the fact that people throughout India are discontented does not explain why disturbances accompanied with serious outrages, should have especially broken out in the Punjab. It cannot be put down to the agitation in respect to the Rowlatt Act, for the Punjab can claim no monopoly in this respect. There was a more spirited and organised agitation carried on in other parts of India. It was not that passive resistance had a special charm for the Punjabee, for hardly half a dozen individuals had taken the vow prescribed by Mr. Gandhi. It cannot be due to the personality of the agitators, for the Punjab is unfortunately very poor in this respect. Other parts of India can boast of stalwarts who by reason of their ability, their commanding position, their force of character and their brain power put Punjab leaders altogether in the shade. As a matter of fact there are no leaders properly so called. The action of Government in stamping out the riots in the 1907 had for a time at least effectually extinguished political life in the Punjab, and the Indian Association in Lahore had become practically a moribund institution. The controversy in respect to the Reform Scheme infused a little life into the people, which culminated in the holding of a Provincial Conference at Amritsar in 1917, whereat views were expressed and speeches were made of the type we are accustomed to at the hands of the extremists. The Ghadar movement had been effectively suppressed. It was not of local origin, but was due to the return to India from foreign parts of a body of men who had become infected with revolutionary ideas. The bulk of them had been interned and the remainder had settled down to their special avocations under the watchful eye of the police. Even the official account does not credit them with having had a hand in fomenting these disorders. The Government theory that political agitators incited the masses to the commission of revolutionary crimes is pure fiction and, apart from what has already been said on the subject, is disproved by the fact that their activities are usually confined to towns, but in the Punjab there was a strong ebullition of feeling amongst the masses in the interior, who by no stretch of the imagination can be credited with having come under the influence of those who are a bugbear in in the eyes of officials. How then are we to account for that part of India which was repeatedly proclaimed as being specially peaceful and loyal, suddenly developing into a hot-bed of sedition and lawlessness?

Recruiting scandals.

And here it is that my residence in the Punjab and the experience gained there come to my aid at the present juncture, for I had seen and heard enough during the period of the war to enable me to offer a solution of what is otherwise a problem involved in mystery. I did this in most guarded language and in general terms in the columns of the "Leader," for in a fit of panic-stricken frenzy the Punjab Government was engaged in a campaign of terrorism, so that even outside journals had to be cautious how they hurt the susceptibilities of the British lion whose fury had been roused. At all events I said enough to show that the maladministration of Government in the matter of recruiting and in obtaining money for the war loans and donations towards charities of sorts, as also the letting loose in the country of a band of confirmed criminals, was largely responsible for the disaffected condition of the people and their breaking out into disorders and indulging in revolutionary crimes. The statement made by me was neither contradicted by the Government nor by its agents, the Anglo-Indian press. In the meantime "Truth" in England came out with a strong article based on the same lines, and even the Secretary of State for India in his Budget speech had to admit, in discussing the causes of unrest, that, "recruiting for the army has gone on in parts particularly affected by these disturbances with such zeal and enthusiasm that I think there is reason to believe many a family was left without its bread-winner or bread-winners." The Government of India is silent, and Sir Edward Maclagan cannot give away his strenuous predecessor. So the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" come to the rescue of their patrons and state that it would be idle to deny the existence of abuses in the matter of recruiting, but that for this the native subordinates were responsible as also non-officials who wanted to stand well with Government. A part of the charge is admitted, but the English officials are absolved from it. Not long ago I wrote that Sir Michael O'Dwyer must be the saddest man to-day, I have to add to this that he is certainly the most unfortunate. He has left the country without the reward which the "Pioneer" strongly urged should be conferred on him prior to his leaving the shores of India; his name did not appear in the Honours list; neither the Secretary of State nor any English statesman has eulogised the signal services rendered by him in putting down what he considered to be open rebellion in the Punjab, and now to crown all an Indian publication brings to light materials which go to prove that he has not only been cognizant, to use a mild term, of the gross irregularities that were committed in the matter of recruitment, but that they were committed with his consent and encouragement, and English officials were his direct agents. I hear Anglo-Indians shout with a united voice—"it must be some extremist rag, which is swallowed up with hatred of the English, that can bring so foul a charge." Not so my friends, it is a publication which has hitherto been considered extremely respectable and is eagerly looked for by the bureaucracy, for it brings comfort to their souls when they find it recorded in black and white that the much longed for promotion or honour has been given to them—it is the "Punjab Government Gazette," dated June 20th, 1919. If the materials contained therein have been published with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's consent then he must pay the penalty for his vanity, for here we find a full record of the proceedings of the various durbars held by him preparatory to retirement. But if they have been published without his consent then some imp of mischief has undoubtedly played him a scurvy trick.

(To be continued.)

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He is also to ask for the moral support and sympathy of the Labour movement on behalf of the struggling trade unions in India. Many British unions have already shown their practical sympathy by sending subscriptions to Mr. Wadia.

While our Indian friends are extremely grateful for financial support, they are more anxious that British Labour should understand that India is now rapidly becoming an industrial country; that machinery, and all that machinery means in the organisation of industry, is in full swing in many parts of the country, and that therefore the question of trade unionism is of paramount importance.

It is hoped that the voice of India, through this new trade union movement, will be heard at Washington when the Labour Section of the League of Nations meets in the coming autumn. It is essential, therefore, that trade unionists in this country should stand by their brothers in India.

We are certain that Mr. Wadia will receive an enthusiastic welcome from the Congress, and that his appeal on behalf of Indian Labour will receive the attention it deserves.—"Daily Herald."

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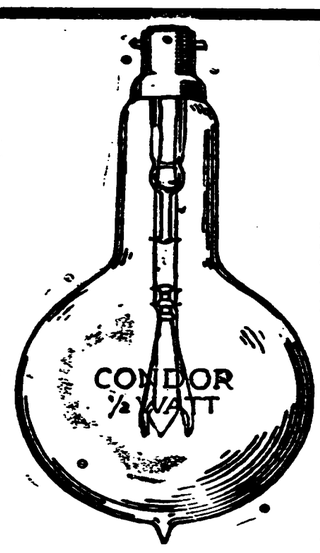

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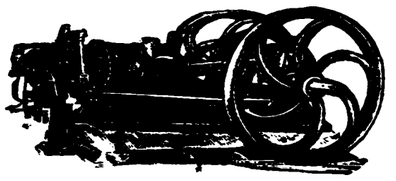

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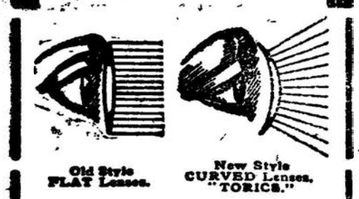

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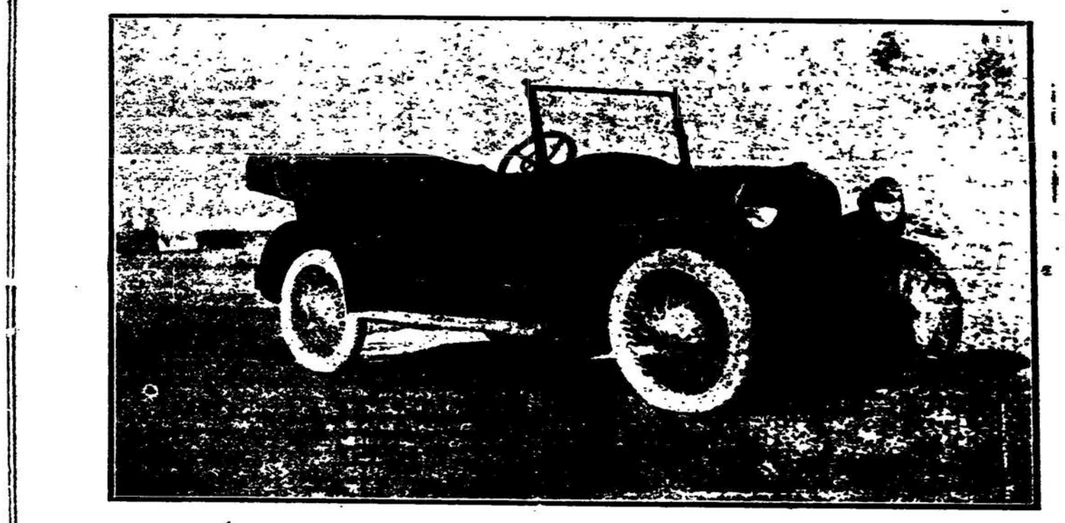

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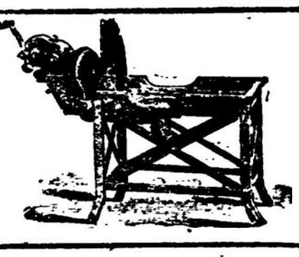

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